The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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REICH MEETING RED OFFENSIVE DEXTEROUSLY

Stoutly Maintaining Policy of Saving on Numbers in Face Of Onslaughts

FIGHTING ALL OVER FRONT

Soviet Drives in Perekop, Berezina Vitebsk and Nevel Areas Are Halted

Domei

ZURICH, February 7.—The Reich Army is countering the tremendous weight of the Red Army offensive with strategic skill over a front extending 2,200 kilometers from the Bay of Finland to the Isthmus of Perekop.

The third winter campaign between the Germans and the Russians reached its climax earlier than expected, in the second week of February. The winter this year on the Eastern Front is unusually warm and an earlier advent of spring than in the average year is predicted. The Red Army is continuing its offensive with redoubled fury, presumably in order to secure strategic advantages before the arrival of General Mud with spring weather.

According to information received from both German and Soviet sources, the muddy season has set in on the Dnieper-Bug front months earlier this year than in the average year, the ground having turned into a sea of mud from 25 centimeters deep to a depth sufficient to completely immerse motor-car wheels. The temperature is said to be about 8 degrees C. but even on the northern front the Siberian force of the Red Army is finding it impossible to use skis on account of the insufficiency of snow.

Fighting Extends

Since mid-January when the Red Army began its offensive to break through the German blockade line, the focal point of the Eastern Front was fixed on its northern section but with the coming of the first week of February the fighting extended to all sections of the front and, as the German military authorities are characterizing it as "a dramatic week," the Red Army since the large-scale offensive on the Estonian border began offensive operations in the areas north and south of Nevel, south of Vitebsk, south of the River Berezina, south of the Pripet swamp, midway between Kirovograd and Belaya-Zerkoch, around Nikopol and on the isthmus of Perekop. The offensive now covers all the positions defended by the Germans.

In the face of the Soviet onslaught, the Germans are stoutly maintaining their policy of economizing their numerical strength and are contracting their lines at need. As the well-known German radio commentator Lieutenant-General Ditmar has said, the Germans are "moving like a rubber button". According to the German military authorities, the Reich Army is using its reserves effectively and promptly and is not permitting the Red Army to outflank or break through the German lines at a single point.

Germans Evacuate

A fact to be noted besides the withdrawal of the Germans to a line connecting Narva and Lake Peizus is their evacuation from Novno and Luk. Moscow is saying that this has opened the path of advance for the Red Army to Brest-Litovsk in the north and to Lemberg in the south. The fall of Lemberg would force the Mannstein troops in the Dnieper Bend area to withdraw as far as Rumania, while the fall of Brest-Litovsk would make the Germans in the central and southern sectors to withdraw as far as East Prussia. The Basler Nachrichten, however, says that the Russians are likely to stop their advance at Luk and will seek to give cover to the first and second Ukraine lines of the Russians between the Dnieper and Bug Rivers in order to hold the Germans in check.

According to an official communique of the German High Command, from the fact that intense fighting is developing in the Borononi area, the Russians are expanding the base of the Luk triangle in an endeavor to turn it into a starting point for an offensive on Kalpatia. The war situation between Belaya-Zerkoch and Kirovograd is in utter confusion and is difficult to gauge. While the Soviets are claiming that the German mixed 8th and 7th Armies, numbering 120,000 troops, have been

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 3)

U.S. Missionaries Attacked By Bestial American Airmen

58 Killed and 80 Seriously Wounded From Strafing Of Planes of Own Country While Being Transported to Refuge by Nippon Forces

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—The bestiality of American fighting men has been demonstrated again and this time on foreign missionaries, including a large number of American and British missionaries. When this report reached a certain Japanese base, all those who were there were really dumbfounded at the inhuman action of American airplanes committed on Americans and other foreigners engaged in gospel propagation.

South of Hansa in New Guinea there were about 150 foreign missionaries, who were very often subjected to blind bombings of American airplanes. As the enemy bombings became more violent than ever recently, the Japanese Forces there were kind enough to take them for refuge to a safe place, so that they could live in peace. The place the Japanese Forces selected was Manam Island, where these missionaries involving even those of the enemy nationals were warmly protected by the Japanese fighting men.

The American air force, however, was ruthless enough to carry on blind bombings on this island, which was, as it were, a veritable paradise to these terror-stricken foreign missionaries. As their life was exposed to constant menace, the Japanese Forces were moving them again to another safe place aboard barges. These missionaries and their family members, including innocent aged people and babies, were being taken to Hollandia and, when the barges were sailing off Wewak at 7:20 a.m. on February 6, 28 enemy B-25 planes appeared over the barges.

The day was calm and the visibility was clear. The American planes suddenly zoomed down and in three formations machine-gunned these innocent missionaries time and time again.

The refugees on board were, for the most part, women and children. Most of them were on deck. They were clad in clothes of white and other distinct colors. Especially, most of the women were in missionary uniforms. So when American soldiers, with their bodies thrust forward, machine-gunned the refugees, they must have recognized their targets as non-combatants.

Japanese soldiers on board protected the refugees at the risk of their own lives. But the cruel and tenacious enemy machine-gunning killed 58, seriously wounded 80 and maimed practically all the rest.

The Japanese Army Unit lost no time in taking the wounded to the nearest field hospitals, where they are being given careful treatment.

The tragedy has once again revealed for all to see the true colors of the American people who preach humanity and profess Christianity.

The victims are unanimous in expressing gratitude to the kind protection extended to them by the Japanese Forces.

PROGRESS FEATURES PHILIPPINE EFFORTS

Many Conspicuous Accomplishments Realized in Little Over Past Three Months

Domei

MANILA, February 7.—With effective improvement made in the administrative organ of the Republic of the Philippines and with the organization of new offices, the domestic wartime structure of this rejuvenated country has been further stabilized. Furthermore, in line with the government policy, the police force has also been strengthened, contributing greatly toward the preservation of peace and order within the country. Thus, under the capable and assiduous leadership of President Jose P. Laurel, a bright future is expected in the development of the Republic of the Philippines.

Within the span of little more than three months since its establishment as an independent nation, the Philippines has realized many conspicuous accomplishments, thanks to the united efforts of the Filipinos and tremendous strivings on the part of government officials.

Improvements Made

With a view to strengthening further the government structure, President Laurel, upon the issuance of the Presidential ordinance on January 3, effected improvements in the government administrative organ. In conformity with this ordinance, the Economic Ministry was newly inaugurated, and the former Education and Welfare Ministry was separated into two Ministries. Furthermore, the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry was dissolved in favor of the newly-installed Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Thus, the Cabinet now includes nine Ministries: namely, the Foreign Office, the Interior, Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Education, Public Works and Communications, Economy, and Labor and Public Welfare Ministries.

In parallel with such changes in the Cabinet structure, the former seven Boards were reorganized into eleven newly installed Boards: Namely, the Administrative, Information, International Trade, International Cultural Development, Censorship, Budget and Accounts, Capital Investment, Public Procurator, Asiatic Culture, Observatory and Geodetic Survey, and Labor Boards. Thus, a centralized administrative structure has been established, which will, undoubtedly, facilitate a further invigoration of administrative operations.

To cope with the complicated wartime administration, President Laurel is to head the newly-organized

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 3)

RAIL EXPERTS PLAN TOKYO-BERLIN LINE

Idea of Linking Asia With Europe Across Pamirs No longer A Dream, Says Sato

Domei

PEKING, February 7.—A gigantic program to construct an Asia-Europe railway to connect Tokyo with Berlin has been taken in hand and initial research work is being steadily pushed by experts of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the North and Central China Railway Companies, it has been disclosed.

Comparable in scale with the Siberian Railway, the projected trans-Central Asia line, upon completion, will emerge as a powerful link in world peace when the current war is over.

The research conducted so far reveals that there are no insurmountable technical difficulties, it is learned.

Declaring that the idea of linking Asia with Europe across the Pamirs by rail is no longer a dream, Shuichiro Sato, of the Engineering Bureau of North China Railway Company, elucidated the project in this vein:

"We are thinking of building a trans-Central Asia railway extending to Europe via Peking, Kalgan, the Ordos plain, Sinkiang and thence across the Tibetan plateau, Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq.

"There is much talk about a trans-Greater East Asia railway. That, of course, is indispensable for the transportation of the rich resources of the South. As for this railway, you have only to build a line from Canton to Nanning and Chinnankwan and thence between Saigon and Pnompenh to complete connection with Shonan.

"The line we have under project is a bit different. It would traverse unexplored lands in northern Asia and so it may be an unknown quantity, but on the other hand, our expectations are so much greater.

"In the work of construction, we have deserts and marshy lands to contend with. Another problem is that the water obtainable for locomotion is so salty as to be unfit for boilers. So we must have locomotives with a big water-loading capacity. But this particular problem can be easily overcome, as it is now possible to produce locomotives capable of carrying water enough for a run of 4,000 kilometers.

"As for the crossing of deserts where a gust of strong wind buries men, animals and everything else in the sand, we can surmount the issue by transplanting grass and other vegetation growing in Egyp-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDUSTRIES OF F.I.C. IS SEEN

Efforts Being Made to Attain Self-Sufficiency, Says Fujii After Inspection Trip

RESOURCES ARE ABUNDANT

Good Results Obtained in Producing Substitute Materials, Says Consul Nojiri

Domei

HANOI, February 7.—French Indo-China bids fair to be self-sufficient industrially to some extent, according to Minoru Fujii, head of the party inspecting industries of French Indo-China and Thailand, who has observed closely French Indo-Chinese industry for the last one month.

The inspection party visited the Saigon area where the agricultural products processing industry prospers, the Tourane area, where siliceous sand is abundant, the substitute cement factories at Hue, and other industrial centers. Agricultural centers in Haiphong, Laokai and Hongay also were visited by the party.

Outstanding Results Achieved

Special

HANOI, February 7.—Although industrial assistance is required, outstanding results are being achieved in the production of substitute materials from the various resources of French Indo-China, declared Tadashi Nojiri, Japanese Consul attached to Saigon, in speaking of his inspection tour of northern Indo-China.

Consul Nojiri said that in the past, French Indo-China had to depend on manufactured goods from France because its industry was based on the colonization principle, but with the outbreak of the war, Indo-China started to produce substitute materials.

At present, Mr. Nojiri continued, satisfactory results are being achieved in the production of alcohol from rice, yarn from kapok, carpets and rugs from jute as well as substitute cement from limestone.

In southern French Indo-China, prospects of manufacturing substitutes from agricultural products are bright for resources are abundant and already successful results are being attained in the production of by-products from rice, he said.

Continuing, Consul Nojiri declared that the mining industry of northern Indo China has the possibility of playing an important role in the future since this area has abundant deposits of iron phosphates, coal, as well as resources for cement.

However, as French Indo-China is lacking in equipment and other necessary materials for its factories, assistance is required for the realization of self-sufficiency in the industrial field, he concluded.

Boosts Jute, Ramie Output

Domei

HANOI, February 8.—In order to encourage further the cultivation of jute and ramie required for making gunny bags, the French Indo-China Government-General has promulgated a decree providing for the free distribution of jute and ramie seedling for planting this year.

Thanks to the positive steps taken by the French Indo-China Government-General, the production of jute last year exceeded the originally estimated amount, that contributed greatly toward the self-sufficient of fibers.

According to the newly-promulgated decree, all jute and ramie seedlings this year will be bought up by the agricultural sections of the Tonking, Annam and Cochin-China local governments, which will appropriate from their respective budgets this year subsidies required for the purchase of these seedlings.

The Tonking and Annan local governments will appropriate subsidies of 30,000 and 20,000 piastres respectively for the purchase of jute seedlings, while the Cochin-China local government will provide a subsidy of 20,000 piastres for the purchase of ramie seedlings.

The seedlings thus bought up will be distributed free of charge to growers, in order to encourage their cultivation on a large scale.

As a result of this encouragement measure, the production of jute and ramie in French Indo-China is expected to register great increase to a point where French Indo-China, which before the outbreak of the current war had depended upon India for their supply.

FOE DESPERATE AS CONDITIONS WORSE IN INDIA

Anti-British Feeling Mounting, Labor Shortage Acute, Economic Crisis Worse

DEATH TOLLS APPALLING

Situation Proving Serious Hindrance to Pursuance of War Policy by Enemies

Domei

RANGOON, February 8.—Appalling death tolls from famine and pestilence, an acute labor shortage, a mounting anti-British sentiment on the part of the Indian troops and a rapidly worsening economic crisis—these make up an honest picture of what the British are up against in India today.

In direct proportion to India's importance as Britain's "arsenal" and as a base of an anti-Axis counter-offensive against East Asia, the prevailing situation in India is proving a serious hindrance to the pursuance of the Anglo-American war policy.

Callous to the abject misery of the Indian masses, the British go on turning the country into a major military base by a ravenous exploitation of India's resources and manpower.

The Anglo-Indian military headquarters are making desperate efforts to obtain new recruits, but are meeting with little success. In northern India, they are enlisting popular cooperation in the task on a bait of distributing land. They are also taking to the conscription of students.

The exceedingly poor treatment given the Indian troops in comparison with that enjoyed by "tommies" and "doughboys" is whipping up a strong anti-British sentiment on the part of the native soldiers, so much so that despite strict guard and pain of severe punishment, desertions and mutinies are occurring in rapid succession.

News Filtering Through

Breaking the iron-tight pall of censorship, the news of the advance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind into Burma and the imminent march of the Indian National Army to Delhi continues to filter through and arousing serious commotions in the country.

As for the political situation, with Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders still in prison and thus barred from organized activity, there have been no open activities, it is true, but within the last few months, over 30,000 have been arrested on charges of anti-British agitations, a fact which testifies to the adamant attitude of the Indians against Britain's policy of cajolery.

In a speech delivered in York City last month, Secretary of State Leopold S. Amery declared: "If necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, we shall not hestitate to invoke wartime emergency measures in India." This made clear Britain's intention to apply armed oppression against India.

What is more, opinion is rising in England that Amery should be replaced by some one from among advocates of an even stronger India policy. This indication may be taken as pointing to the likelihood of more repressive militant rule being enforced in India.

Labor Situation Reviewed

A review may be made of the labor situation. Britain is burdened with the task of not only reinforcing military strength but also supplying an enormous volume of manpower to the munitions industries. Incidentally, between June and November, 1943, as many as 498 companies affiliated with war industries cropped up. Yet this is not all. In return for Lend-Lease supplies from America, the British in India have to offer huge manpower for the construction of barracks for American troops and airfields. The Indian masses, discontent with the British attitude, are refusing to respond to the call. Sabotages are frequent in all industries.

In this predicament, the British are taking to driving women forcibly to production work. The acutest labor shortage is being felt by the coal-mining industry and this is seriously crippling war industries. The British are taking the alternative to put drafted women to work in the coal mines in utter disregard of the revised Coal Mine Law enforced in March, 1929. Naturally, this has aroused vehement resentment on the part of male coal miners, who have gone on strike, in which drafted female laborers are joining in rapid succession. This

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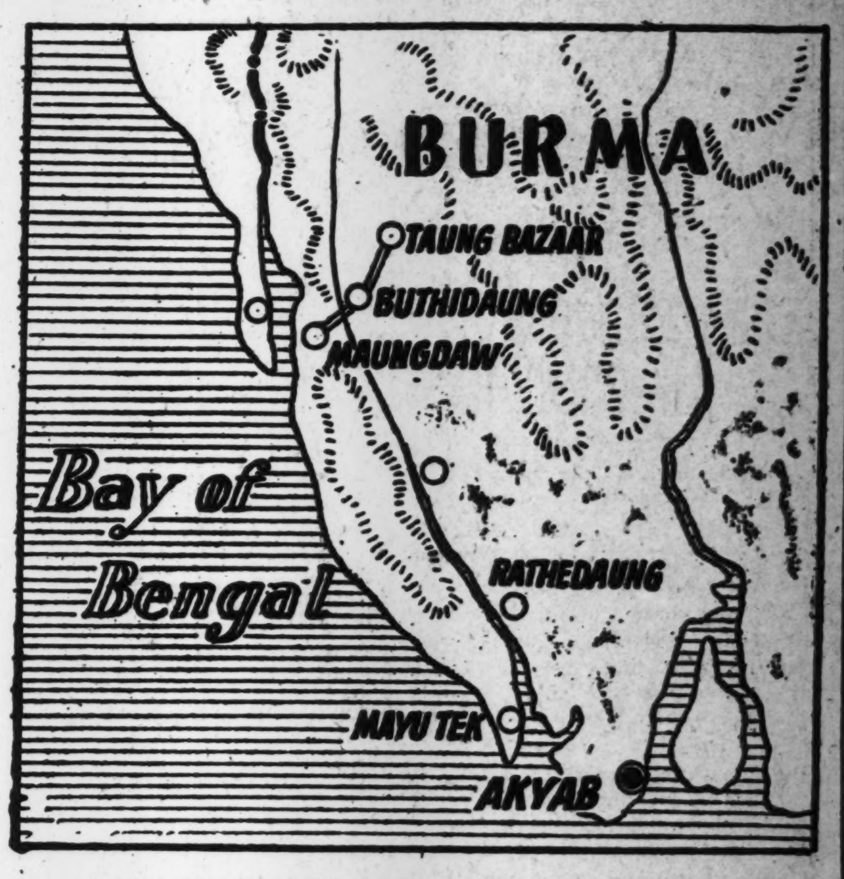
Scene of Increasing Action



Another disaster rivalling, if not surpassing that of the Arakan tragedy, awaits the British at the hands of the Japanese Forces in the sector shown above where Taung Bazaar has already been captured by our troops in one mastery stroke.

Japanese Airmen Coolly Repel Enemy Attempts to Raid Rabaul

By HIROSHI MASHITA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The mass air raids of the enemy in his attacks on Rabaul and the unflinching resistance being put up by the Japanese garrison forces were described by some of the heroes of the fighter plane unit here at a gathering recently sponsored by the present correspondent.

Asked what the enemy's game was in carrying on his aerial offensive with such dogged persistence, Commander XX replied:

"Well, it appears to be to attack Rabaul so as to wear out our resistance there, to cut our supplies to that base and thus to turn the situation in his favor. The longer this period of counter-offensive continues the worse the situation will turn for him, so that we can well imagine the frenzy of impatience with which he is pushing the campaign."

Query: "Flight Commander, will you give us some idea of the types of planes and combat tactics the enemy is using?"

Lieutenant-Commander XX: "The fighters the Americans are using are Lockheed P-35's, Sikorsky F-4-U's, Grumman F-3-F's and Bell P-39's; carrier-borne bombers, S-B-D's; torpedo-planes, P-B-F's; medium-sized bombers, North American B-25's and B-26's and raiding planes, A-20-A and Consolidated B-24's. It appears that they are not using B-17's. They all seem to have gone to Australia."

Flight Commander Y Y: "P-36's usually come at extremely high altitudes with Sikorskies, Grummans. Bells and other fighters escorting them at low or medium altitudes. The idea seems to be to attack in a large formation composed of a small number of bombers escorted by a large number of fighters."

Commander X X: "The enemy is adopting various tactics, changing them slightly each time he comes."

Flight Commander Y Y: "The Yanks don't come unless they are sure of having the advantage. The moment they see that things are going against them, they turn back. It seems also that there is not much co-ordination between the fighters and bombers. The commanding plane usually flies high and does not take part in the fighting.

Commander X X: "It looks as if they are making all sorts of excuses to evade the expedition against Rabaul, such as that the weather is bad or that it is too cloudy for accurate bombing."

Query: "How about the morale and skill of the enemy?"

Commander X X: "Well, the enemy crews are getting more and more crude in their flying or gunning technique. Their morale also seems to have gone down. Consequently, they are depending on sheer volume to carry the day."

Flight Commander Y Y: "Their fighting will isn't to be despised when it is seen that they are so doggedly persisting in coming. But all their attempts to wear down our fighting strength are ending in miserable failure. We are prepared for everything. Another push and we shall smash the enemy, have no fear."

Commander X X: "The enemy is having quite a difficult time trying to maintain his lines of communication. For instance, the Americans have recently organized forced landing rescue parties. After every air combat flying boats escorted by fighters circle over the spot and neighborhood in search of those airmen who may have made forced landings. We go in pursuit and they flee, abandoning their comrades in distress. As we shoot them down in large numbers each time they come to attack, they seem to be having an unenviable time trying to maintain the supply. This means that in the war of supplies, too, the party that perseveres to the end will win."

Query: "Will you tell us a few instances of actual combat?"

Flight Chief Seaman X X: "On November 2, we escorted back to the base the Japanese torpedo-plane unit that attacked Cape Torokina in a night raid. As we flew over an enemy position, we saw ships at anchor and other ships in the process of unloading. Suddenly we swooped down to a low altitude and machine-gunned them. They were panic-stricken and didn't know what to do. Heavy objects slid to the port side of some of the ships and turned turtle. It was an amusing sight."

Flight Chief Seaman Y Y: "The same day the enemy came to raid Rabaul in a formation of more than 200 planes. On that occasion I shot down one P-38, two Douglases and one B-25. It was exhilarating."

Query: "That was the day on which 200 enemy planes were shot down over Rabaul, wasn't it?"

First Class Flight Petty Officer: "That's it. That was a grand fight, believe me, I shot down three P-38's and two P-25's before I was aware of what I was doing but when I took stock to take a breath I found the fuel tank and rudder bar shot through and the tank emitting flames. The plane had been hit in many other places, too. So I decided to make a forced landing on the sea. From one of our destroyers a cutter was lowered for my rescue. I was about to take to the water, when I saw that there was nothing wrong with the engine. I felt it was a shame to abandon a machine whose engine was still working, and so I directed the nose of the machine upward and managed to return to the base. I made an inspection of the plane and found that it had received more than 40 shots."

Flight Chief Seaman X X: "I really thought that the Flight Petty Officer made a forced landing. So I went back to the base and signalled to the ground that Flight Petty Officer X X had made a forced landing at X X and then I left for another fray. When I returned to the home base, I was surprised to find him back, safe and sound."

ARMY REDUCES AN ENEMY BASE ON INDIA FRONT

Result of Relentless Northward Assault Along Maungkok Range On Mayu River Bank

FOE'S TROOPS ENTRAPPED

Mountbatten's Forces Drawn Into Buthidaung and Maungdaw Area Face Annihilation

By S. WATANABE and K. MARUYAMA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN X X ON THE FOREMOST FRONT ON THE SOUTHERN BURMA-INDIA BORDER, February 6.—The crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the southern Burma-India border area, which launched a vigorous advance at dawn on February 4, occupied an undisclosed key point after piercing through the enemy positions following their relentless northward assault along the Maungkok range on the bank of the Mayu River. Carrying out furious detouring operations within X X hours after leaving X X base, our picked units occupied an important base.

Traversing the Mayu range on the morning of February 5, the Japanese Units succeeded in cutting off completely the retreating route of the enemy troops. The British-Indian troops of the 7th division, the 89 and the 114 brigades under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten which were drawn into the Buthidaung and Maungdaw areas by our Forces, are now being trapped and the time of the foe's annihilation is imminent within the sphere of our encirclement operation.

Foe Drives Fail

Domei Correspondent With the Japanese Forces on the Indo-Burmese Border

February 7.—That the enemy's main operations in his second counter-offensive against Burma would develop in the Akyab sector of the Indo-Burmese front was a foregone conclusion since the time of his first abortive attempt during the winter of 1942-43. A series of facts pointed to that conclusion removing from the enemy attack any element of surprise.

What indicated this possible move of the enemy in the Akyab sector were Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's inspection of his front line headquarters at Maunghnama in the middle part of December last year and the concentration of enemy transports in the bay of Bengal. But at dawn of February 4, the Japanese Forces, moving into action, took the initiative and suddenly launched a general offensive that carried them immediately into an enemy base. The Japanese Forces are now engaged in fierce fighting.

The enemy army is in utter rout from the first stinging blow dealt by the Japanese Forces. The Japanese drive undoubtedly frustrated the enemy attempt at a counter-offensive by properly judging their movements as forerunners of his much vaunted counter-offensive. The enemy's failure in this attempt bodes ill for his counter-offensive . . . a counter-offensive that will end in a second Arakan tragedy despite the long months required to prepare for that drive.

Pierce Enemy Lines

Special

BURMA-INDIAN BORDER, FRONT, February 7.—Aided by air action, a strong Japanese Unit, operating in the southern Burma-Indian border area, which launched sudden offensive operations at dawn on February 4, is now piercing the enemy lines and driving out the enemy from an important base.

Another Japanese Unit, advancing after successfully crossing a certain river, is pushing back the enemy troops.

Meanwhile, a large formation of fighter and bomber planes of the Japanese Army Air Force, cooperating with the ground units, pounded enemy positions in the Buthidaung area. Several enemy planes which attempted to challenge our warplanes were shot down.

By K. HASHIMOTO
Of the Army Press Corps

X X BASE IN BURMA, February 6.—The enemy forces along the entire Indo-Burmese border front are showing signs of unrest due to a combination of circumstances. There is the Indian National Army

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MALAI INDUSTRIES DEVELOPING RAPIDLY

Farms Increased, Rubber Factories Operating in Full Swing, Steel Production Planned

Domei

SHONAN, February 7.—With control over commodities and shipping perfected, savings encouraged, bodies within Malai Banking Council established and all industrial enterprises showing increased activity great strides are expected to be made in Malai's economic development this year.

Control over shipping was exercised from the first of this year in view of the necessity of bolstering the shipping industry to meet the domestic development and interchange of goods. The control measure calls for the organization of a Malaian Maritime Association which, in cooperation with shipping firms including the Southern Regions Transportation and Shipping Company, will exercise control over all private shipping in Malai in order to assist their development. The new organization has its headquarters at Shonan and branches at Shonan, Penang and Port Swettenham.

The principal functions of the association, for the time being, will be to operate vessels, prevent espionage, perfect shipping facilities, to control charterage and other shipping charges, guide the sale, purchase or charter of vessels, encourage shipbuilding and ship repairs, adjust seamen's salaries and allowances, purchase requirements for ships as well as seamen and to investigate maritime affairs and the welfare of seamen.

Bright hopes are placed on the development of shipping as the transportation of rice, other cereals, sugar, salt, Manila rope, tobacco, cement, coal, frozen fish, teak and other commodities depend largely on transport by sea.

Meanwhile the Malai Banking Council recently organized a Savings Campaign Corps which will function chiefly to encourage savings among the native inhabitants. Although bank deposits are on the increase at present, the need has been felt for the adoption of effective measures for the bolstering of savings through group movements at firms and factories as well as the perfecting of special measures for the wealthy class of native people.

In line with farm development which is progressing steadily, oil producers here met from January 13 to decide on steps for boosting this year's output of seeds for rubber trees, copra and palmoil. Construction of group farms at Endau and Bahau has made considerable headway resulting in a 27 per cent increase in the area under rice cultivation for 1943 as compared with 1942, while the output of rice jumped 21 per cent. The acreage and crop yield for miscellaneous cereals showed 85 and 81 per cent increases respectively.

Construction of new farms and improved agricultural methods in Endau and Bahau areas as well as other districts are expected to bring about greater increases in the output of farm products.

In the industrial field, the manufacture of cigarettes will be soon be undertaken at a plant which is at present being constructed at Seremban. Plants for the manufacture of beer, sake, daily necessities, rubber and batteries are now operating at full swing. Increased production of charcoal, pig iron and steel is also planned. For this purpose revamping of associated industries and the managing of enterprises with joint Japanese and native capital are believed necessary. A pottery factory which has been in operation since April last year is a shining example of successful management under joint Japanese and native capital. The success of such small enterprises under joint investment has made clear the need for revamping industries and the fostering of joint Japanese and native investments.

Rail Experts Plan Tokyo-Berlin Line

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tian deserts.

"As for the crossing of marshy lands, research by experts has shown that all difficulties can be overcome.

"The northeastern frontier districts are the hardest place in the northern route, but as far as the laying of a railway is concerned, success is guaranteed."

DeGaulle Dismisses 350

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—As a result of a general clean-up carried out within the committee, chairman of the French puppet regime, General Charles de Gaulle, ordered the dismissal of 300 diplomatic officials, 12 officers and 34 judicial officials for participating in anti-Jewish movements, it was reported from Algiers.

Big Increase Made In Coal Production By Manchou Mines

Domei

HSINKING, February 7.—Manchoukuo is successfully fulfilling an important role in increased output of coal as 18 main coal mines in this country have recorded very satisfactory results in increasing the production during January by far exceeding the amount allotted by the Government. These coal mines include Peipiao, which has increased its output by 121 per cent; Hsian, showing an increase in its output by 141 per cent and Sanhsing, by 188 per cent increase. Hokang, Mishan, Fuhsin and other mines also showed a large increase in their production.

ARMY REDUCES AN ENEMY BASE

(Continued From Page 1)

which, under the direction of Subhas Chandra Bose, is even now straining at the leash to dash against the enemies of India.

The Imperial Forces, inflicting a crushing blow to the enemy troops around Buthidaung and Fukawng, are making their might increasingly felt by the enemy.

Along the northern section of the Indo-Burmese border the newly organized Chungking 38th and 22nd Divisions under the command of Kuo Tung-kuo, which, since the close of last year been infesting the region along the Lege-Fukawng Road, dreaming of opening what they term the road to Tokyo along Ledo Myitkyina, Bhamo, and Paoshan, have been dealt stunning blows by Imperial Japanese Units. They had left behind 1,171 bodies and our forces had taken 35 prisoners and seized 69,928 rounds of ammunition.

Foe Feed on Roots

These Chungking troops, who are short of provisions and who contrive to subsist on the roots of banana-trees, are obviously envious of the American and British soldiers who are supplied with good things amounting almost to luxuries.

The discontent which is smouldering in them, especially among the lower officers, is finding vent in talks of surrender to the Japanese or of changing over to the new regime meaning the National Government of China in Nanking.

Recently West African troops and officers and men of the forces from West Asia, mostly veterans of the West African campaign, field artillery men, high-angle battery corps and mechanics arrived in India. Some of them will train for jungle warfare in the middle part of India. The idea is to have the men acquire a knowledge of jungle warfare which, combined with the experience of desert war, will, it is hoped by the authorities, be helpful to them in attaining their dream.

Defeats Hasten Disintegration

The weakness of the anti-Axis forces in India which are made up of men from a variety of races is demonstrated whenever they appear. The men are suspicious of one another. Every defeat incurred by them hastens their disintegration as an army.

In the sectors of Maungdaw and Buthidaung the seventh division and a division attached to the 14th British army corps have gradually been advancing since the beginning of January. These maneuvers were designed to create the impression in the anti-Axis camp that there was unity among the forces in India and that it would not be long before Akyab was retaken.

All of a sudden however our Army Units appeared behind the enemy's seventh division on the Akyab front, occupied X X and are marching with irresistible force on to X X, the enemy's strategic base.

Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in China, inspected the front some time ago and confessed to the difficulty of conducting operations along the north Indo-Burmese border.

Admit Famine Unsettled

There is no doubt that the British authorities in India are greatly dismayed over what is happening under their very eyes. They have had to admit that they are finding it difficult to overcome the food question in India. This belies their broadcast of January 20 in which they told the Indians that there was an end to the famine in Bengal Province.

At the moment the British authorities in India are doing all they can to reassure the Indian masses, saying:

"The Japanese troops lack discipline. There is nothing to fear. Be careful not to be influenced by mendacious propaganda. Be quick to inform the government if Bose's army comes into India."

Without doubt, the fact of the thousands of enemy troops on the verge of being wiped out on the Akyab front, will have far-reaching effects on the enemy. There will be a deepening of the uneasiness in the minds of the enemy troops.

TRIBUNE CONDEMNS ANTI-AXIS BRUTALITY

Says Bombing of Pope's Residence Proves Foe Have Lost All Sense of Decency

Domei

MANILA, February 6.—The recent anti-Axis bombing of the Pope's summer residence at Castel Gandolfo merely proves the "extent to which the Anglo-Americans, in their desperation, would go as regards loss of scruples and human considerations," declared the Tribune in an editorial today.

The journal added, "The attitude of the Anglo-Americans toward nuns, religion and God—held sacred by civilized people—having been revealed in all their ugliness, the entire world should cease to weep over spilt milk and learn how to endure the brutality of this super-ogre turned loose upon Christendom and the rest of the world's God-fearing, God-loving humanity."

"If the Holy Father himself is not safe and nuns exterminated by the poisoned breath of these modern dragons and beasts, what promise is there for us to go on living in a fool's paradise? What right have we to believe that Heaven would play favorites with us and stop in mid-air the bombs intended for our hospitals, schools, museums, galleries, homes and children's playgrounds? In a world which the Americans are desperately seeking to convert into a happy hunting ground to practice the brutalities of their materialistic civilization, there is no such thing as security, respect, honor or sanctity," the Tribune stated.

The editorial declared that the only way to fight against this spread of barbarism was for the rest of the world to crush it out altogether or to take the fullest, most realistic precautions to minimize the damage to innocent non-combatants it seeks to destroy.

"We must take all possible precautions to save our children, our homes and institutions. The best of our patriotism demands it. Our religion synthesizes it in the dictum, 'God helps those that help themselves.' We must save the present for the future glory and prosperity of Greater East Asia which may yet teach the vile Anglo-Americans the meaning of respect, honor, sanctity and brotherly love," the paper concluded.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN COLLEGE STRESSED

Instructors Will Be Re-educated, According to Ministry's Decision

In a move to strengthen the military education of students, the Education Ministry has decided to reeducate the instructors in military training attached to the universities and colleges throughout the country.

The measure was prompted by the desire on the part of the educational authorities to leave nothing undone to increase the efficiency of students as future military commanders.

The instructors in military training will go through two courses. The first course will last for three weeks from February 9 till February 28. The second will open on May 1 and last till May 20.

The courses will be given at the Education Ministry, the Toyama Military School, the Infantry School, the Cavalry School, and at places in Shizuoka Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture.

The subjects of the courses will include air defense, mechanical arms, the method of teaching in shooting, training in fighting with heavy machine guns and infantry guns, the method of commanding attacks on positions and attacks in encounters at night, strategy on the spot, bayonet exercise, and the method of guiding the education in shooting.

The lectures will include Director Kitazawa of the Training Bureau of the Education Ministry, Colonel Mizuno, educational inspector of the Education Ministry, Director Kodama of the Recruits Bureau of the War Ministry, and instructors at various schools under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry.

Helsinki Phone Cut

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—Although telephone communications between Helsinki and Stockholm have been out since the first Soviet raid on the Finnish capital, it is noted with interest here that the raids were carried out after the Soviet Government had officially refuted through the Tass New Agency the rumors of separate peace negotiations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Squad Leader Maung Dies to Save Comrades —2-Rank Promotion Accorded Burmese Hero

Domei

AT XX BASE IN BURMA, February 7.—Third-Class Squad Leader Maung Saung Mya, who was killed in action during a campaign against the British on the Burma Front on the night of January 19, is the first Burmese volunteer to be posthumously promoted two ranks at once for exceptional gallantry on the field.

Thrice he plunged into the burning hold of a ship and rescued his Japanese and Burmese comrades from the flames until he succumbed to the terrible burns he had received during his heroic work.

On the night of January 19 on the upper reaches of the Irawaj River near Mandalay, while Third-Class Squad Leader Maung Saung Mya and several other Burmese volunteers were cleaning the hatch of a small tugboat, a spark from a hoe, which struck the ship-bottom, ignited the combustible gas that filled the hold and the place was instantly in flames.

Maung's comrades succumbed to the fumes and the fire raged with increasing fury. Maung leaped into the burning hatch and throwing Superior Private Koizumi across his shoulder he climbed the ladder to the deck. He was severely burnt in the face and other parts of his body but, without hesitation, he jumped into the flames again. This time he rescued a Burmese volunteer, Suma Seng.

As he was about to plunge into the raging inferno for a third time, his comrades desperately held him back. He seemed to have abandoned the idea but when he realized that his chief, the first squad leader, was missing, he leapt into the flames again.

"Squad Leader! Squad Leader!" he cried as he waded through the smoke and flames, tottering to right and left. But he could find no trace of his chief. At last he gave up hope and managed to grasp the rope that was thrown to him from above. His volunteer comrades pulled, shouting encouragement to him, but only a few feet from the deck he succumbed to his frightful burns and fell into the flames.

It was in May last year that he joined the volunteers, entrusting his motherless four-year-old child to his mother and father. His death earned the admiration of the commander of the area as manifesting to the full the heroic soul of a Burmese volunteer and he was posthumously promoted two ranks.

AUSTRALIA PLAYING LARGE PART IN WAR

Foes Could Recover From Defeats Dealt by Japanese Because They Held Country

The part played by Australia in the present Pacific war situation is large, comments Domei.

It is because there remained in their hands Australia, last of their bases in the Pacific area, that the enemies, America and Britain, were able to recover from the effects of the great defeat they incurred in the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia sufficiently to mobilize forces in the general counter-offensive against Japan which they are carrying on with great vigor.

What we have to do after we have smashed completely the present general counter-offensive against us is to march into this continent in the Southern Hemisphere and plant the Rising Sun flag there.

This continent of Australia which is of so great importance to the enemies, America and Britain, finds itself in extremely distressed circumstances at the moment.

The "Continent of Sheep" has turned to a continent of American troops since Douglas MacArthur, the defeated General of the Bataan Peninsula, opened the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

With the conversion of the continent into one big base from which to carry on counter-offensive operations against Japan work was set to Australia which is a greater strain than it can bear with its population of not more than 7,000,000 souls.

The first difficulty Australia had to overcome if it was to perform the task set it by America and Britain was the shortage of manpower resources with which it is not specially favored. The British newspaper Yorkshire Post recently reported that one person out of every eight in Australia is mobilized militarily, one person out of every 13 in America, and one person out of every 11 in Germany. According to the British newspaper Daily Express, of 2,830,000 males over the age of 14 in Australia, 2,530,000 are engaged in military work and only 858,860 are attached to the fighting units. According to the same paper, 31 per cent of the females of Australia are engaged in military work.

Reports indicate that the casualties suffered by the Australian army by November 11 last year numbered 65,114, of which 15,709 were deaths. These figures will enable one to draw an idea as to the state of things in Australia. It is no wonder that labor disputes should break out very frequently there. There is the end of ordinary life in Australia, where all, young and old, male and female, are working hard night and day for the country which is suffering from an acute shortage of labor.

NEW USES DISCOVERED FOR RUBBER, PALM OIL

Production of Synthetic Gasoline and Lubricants to Be Put On Commercial Basis

Domei

PONTIANAK, February 7.—Various new industries are being started here as new fields have opened for the utilization of rubber and palm oil.

Synthetic gasoline from rubber will soon be produced on a commercial basis as facilities for distillation have been completed.

In parallel with the production of synthetic gasoline from rubber, such by-products as paint are being contemplated.

Palm oil, which until now had been used for manufacturing soap, and edible oil is now being utilized for the production of lubricants.

Palm oil soap is being turned out in sufficient quantities not only to meet local demands but also for export purposes.

1,451 Foreigners in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—A total of 1,451 foreigners are at present resident in Chungking, it was disclosed by a census published by a Chungking paper. There are 464 Americans, 330 English, 178 Soviets, and others. The report added that most of them are diplomats, military representatives, commercial firm employes or missionaries.

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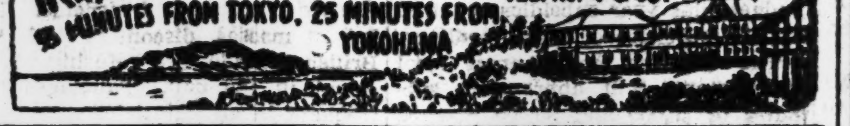

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FAMINE FACES AREA UNDER FOE CONTROL

Million People Starve to Death In Chungking-Ruled Kwangtung Province

Special

LISBON, February 7.—Although it is estimated that a million people have already died of starvation and disease in the Chungking-controlled area of Kwangtung Province, another severe famine threatens the Province this year with hundreds of thousands of people almost certain to die unless assistance is given immediately, according to a dispatch sent by a Reuter correspondent.

The correspondent quoted George Adams, Executive Secretary of the Kwangtung International Relief Committee, as stating in a report to the Chungking officials that in some areas 80 per cent of the population have died or left the area in a futile effort to find food elsewhere. He said that cases of cholera were frequent in the most severely stricken areas where the people are living on the bark of trees.

Adams declared that the whole social and economic structure of the Kwangtung people "has crumbled" and that this was the main reason for the present devastation.

He also pointed out that Kwangtung never produced sufficient rice to feed its population and was obliged to import millions of bags annually from Indo-China. Moreover, he stated that traffic was at a standstill and that the situation was aggravated by transport difficulties.

Meanwhile the skyrocketing trend of prices in Chungking continues, according to dispatches received from resident foreign correspondents.

They reveal that food prices last week showed a rise of 22 per cent since the week before. The rise is one of the sharpest recorded since the start of the war. Beef has gone up to 48 Chungking dollars from $42 per catty. Eggs are up from $5 each to $7, and fish from $140 to 200 per catty.

New York Times correspondent, Brooks Atkinson, said that owing to the lack of commodities persons who have a large quantity of cash on hand are now putting their capital into goods.

Shigemitsu Informs Cabinet on Changes In Foreign Situation

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, whose speech on Japanese foreign policy before the Imperial Diet on January 21 had attracted a great deal of world attention, made a detailed explanation on the development of the subsequent international situation at Tuesday's regular Cabinet meeting. Since Foreign Minister Shigemitsu made his impressive speech the international situation has changed perceptibly, as Argentina went off neutrality, the Anglo-American pressure on neutral countries such as Spain and Turkey has been increasing and the second front threatens to be established in Europe. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu went into details on the prevailing international situation and after this an unreserved exchange of opinion was made among Cabinet Ministers on this. The Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

BEGINS TO DRAFT LABORERS

Chosen Enforces Law to Boost War Efforts

On the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, Tuesday, the Chosen Government-General put into force the national drafting ordinance for the first time in Chosen, according to Domei.

The measure has been applied to laborers now working at key industrial factories and mines, and the ceremony of requisitioning these laborers was observed at various plants.

Following this partial drafting, universal requisitioning is likely to be enforced shortly. As a result, the securing of manpower resources, which is absolutely necessary for increasing the war effort, will be realized.

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WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION

Major-General Kunikata to Head Recruitment Department, Taiwan Army

The appointment of Major-General Keizo Kunikata as head of the Recruitment Department of the Taiwan Army, and the posthumous promotion of Major-General Sukemasa Takasaki to the rank of Lieutenant-General was announced by the War Ministry Tuesday.

Major-General Kunikata was active as a unit commander on the foremost front in the Southern Region.

The late Lieutenant-General Takasaki led a distinguished military career being stationed in China and Manchoukuo. He was a unit commander in various southern areas and attached to the Headquarters of the Eastern Army. He passed away on January 24 due to illness.

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LOCAL INDIAN LEADER HAILS NETAJI'S MOVE

Voices Joy Over News of Fight Against British by Azad Hind Army

"Our National Army has at last demonstrated to the world that they are going to do what they have pledged—to fight the British enemy on Indian soil," declared Rama Murti, Chairman of the Indian Independence League in Japan.

Mr. Murti hailed as significant Monday's Imperial Headquarters' communique that "the Indian National Army is fighting in concert with Japanese Units in various sectors of the Buthidaung front."

Chairman Rama Murti said that "this is the first time since 1857 when Indian patriots have taken up arms in open combat to fight the British enemy." He stated that "this time the enemy will have no other option but to quit India."

Voicing joy that swept with electric speed among Indians in Japan upon hearing the news of march of the Azad Hind Fauj toward Indian soil, Mr. Rama Murti expressed confidence that "each soldier of the Azad Hind Army is equal to five of the enemy" because the zeal with which he fights.

"With the report of the first clash with the enemy on the battlefield, every Indian in East Asia is praying for the victory of the Azad Hind Army in its march to Delhi. Indians in Japan have pledged to do their utmost under the orders of the Netaji to go to the front when the call comes," Mr. Murti said.

He concluded, "We Indians in Japan are praying daily for the Netaji's health and victory and the glorious entry on Indian soil."

Canton Indians Happy

Domei

CANTON, February 8.—Overjoyed at the news of the march of the Indian National Army in cooperation with the Japanese Forces into India, Dr. Nadar Kahn, president of the Canton branch of the Indian Independence League, issued the following statement:

"Words cannot describe the state in which we have waited for this day of the Azad Hind's march into India. We, the Indians residing in Canton, met last night and talked over the future of our mother country. Our comrades from Canton have joined the Indian National Army and are believed to be joyously marching toward their goal.

"We have a sacred mission of annihilating Britain. Nothing can thwart our objective. Victory alone waits us."

Progress Features Philippine Efforts

(Continued From Page 1)

Economic Ministry as well as the Interior and Education Ministries.

Emiliano T. Tirona who played a prominent role in the Opposition Party during the Commonwealth of the Philippines, was appointed Minister of Labor and Public Welfare.

The most outstanding innovation is the establishment of the Economic Ministry. This new Ministry is charged with the weighty task of enhancing economic activities in order to realize the country's economic independence. With a view to stabilizing the people's livelihood, all imminent problems concerning foodstuffs must also be solved by this same Ministry. Furthermore, various business matters relating to commerce and industry are to be dealt with by the Economic Ministry. The Foodstuff Control Board was also placed under the direct control of the same Ministry. With the unification and amalgamation of miscellaneous companies and plants, the administrative activities of the Economic Ministry are to be further animated.

Educational Policy

The inauguration of the Education Ministry will contribute greatly toward the cementing of a spiritual foundation for the independent Philippines. In accordance with the principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, the Asiatic Cultural Board was installed within the Education Ministry. Such is the policy of the Philippines with regard to education.

To facilitate further the permeation of such an educational policy, the Education Investigation Committee, the Committee to examine text-books, and other such groups were organized. Moreover, in this sphere of education, a further diffusion of the native language, higher salaries for teachers, the eradication of all Anglo-American influence, and the cultivation of an Asiatic consciousness will be considered most seriously. Furthermore, with the aim of producing capable diplomats in the future, special subjects on foreign policy are to be included in the curriculum of the Philippine University.

The Labor and Public Welfare Ministry is to deal with issues concerning unemployment, manpower supply to rural districts, and investigation of the population, as well as with the problem of obtaining sufficient labor for farms during the busy seasons. A redistribution of the population will be launched with the aim of supplying surplus labor to rural districts.

With the government having already launched a campaign encouraging the people to cultivate wasteland, the impending foodstuff problem will be solved in the near future. In Manila where the reclamation of wasteland has been conducted most successfully, green vegetables are showing splendid growth. An increased production of foodstuffs in rural districts has also been realized.

The National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines which was reopened on January 10 after the Christmas recess, unanimously approved 60 bills concerning increased taxation, the establishment of the Central Bank, and others in connection with banking facilities.

Contributing greatly to the restoration of peace and order within the country and to reconstruction in local districts, was the grant amnesty proclaimed by the President. This amnesty released over 30,000 from imprisonment by January 25 of this year.

Policemen Trained

For the purpose of strengthening the police force which is indispensable for the permeation of order throughout the archipelago, 17 training institutes were set up where 40,000 policemen are now undergoing training. When the Philippines is policed by such a well-trained force, the national defense structure will be consolidated.

Various cultural activities are contributing towards the enlightment of the Filipinos. When a religious conference was convened sometime ago attended by delegates representing the Catholic and different denominations of the Protestant churches, President Laurel exhorted the conferces to exert their united efforts for the reconstruction of the Republic.

Dramatic organizations are not behind in expressing their all-out cooperation by propagating Tagalog through dramatic performances. Short stories which won prizes last year will soon be translated into Japanese and be introduced to the Japanese public.

Thus, in line with the government policy, have such invigorated activities been launched in every sphere of the Republic of the Philippines.

150 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—In the Eastern Front, German forces shot down 150 Soviet planes in six days from February 1 to 6, and meanwhile lost 14 planes, German military authorities announced today.

German Resident Completes Epic Poem Praising Japan as Light of New World

Praising Japan as the leader of East Asia and as the light of a new world, and assuring Japan's victory in the current war, Dr. Theodore Sternberg, 67, a German authority on jurisprudence, who has resided in Japan for the last 30 years, has just completed a lengthy poem in German. This has been translated into Japanese by Professors Kotaro Imaizumi and Masabumi Tomita, both of Keio University.

This poem which is composed of two sections, one for solo and the other for chorus use, contains 20 verses. With every first and third lines and second and fourth lines rhyming, this poem is written in majestic style. Eulogizing the might of Japan and glorifying Japan's determination to fight, while blasting America's arrogance, the poem predicts the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers and the overwhelming victory of Japan.

Professors Imaizumi and Tomita who were deeply impressed by the magnitude and grandeur of the poem as well as by its overflowing spiritual forces, took great pains in translating the German verses into Japanese. With the translation having been completed, efforts are now being made to collect suitable music to which to set these verses.

Dr. Sternberg is a great admirer of Japan, having lived in this country for the last 30 years. Before he came to Japan in 1914, he was a lecturer of Law at the University of Berlin. For some years he lectured at Tokyo Imperial University, Hosei, Keio and other universities in Tokyo, imparting his extensive knowledge of law to the Japanese students. He also served in the Justice Ministry as a counsellor. After retiring from his post as a lecturer, he devoted himself to writing books on law. At present he is lecturing on Roman Law at Keio University and also teaching German to his disciples.

Not only is he a scholar but he is also a distinguished critic of music. At times, it is said that he even composes. When he was a child he wanted to become a musician, but at the age of nine he had ear-trouble and was forced to give up his earnest ambitions to study music. Though his musical ambitions were not realized, his artistic yearnings have often burst out in the form of verses. With an ardent wish to express his happiness in being able to

Dr. Theodore Sternberg

reside in Japan in the midst of this titanic war, he is reported to have written this great poem.

In this connection, Dr. Sternberg remarked in fluent Japanese: "At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, I contributed a poem to the Berliner Zeitung praising Japan's overwhelming victory. While staying at Karuizawa last summer I had an inspiration urging me to write verses about this present war. Collecting my knowledge concerning the current war, I tried to express my thoughts in verse form. I should like to express my heart-felt gratitude to Professor Imaizumi and Professor Tomita for having taken such pains in translating my poem into Japanese."

Foe Desperate As Conditions Worse in India

(Continued From Page 1)

situation the British intend to counter by a repressive method.

Another thing that is harassing the British Government in India is the rampancy of the epidemics of cholera, malaria and influenza. The Anglo-Indian military headquarters announces that several thousand are at present suffering from cholera. It is reported that the headquarters has set up treatment stations and organized itinerant relief squads. Other reports say that in Calcutta and elsewhere as many as 3,000,000 are suffering from cholera and small-pox and that scarcity of medicine is taking mounting tolls of deaths. Still another report says that malaria is so rampant everywhere in Bengal that the authorities have prohibited the publication of death figures. Influenza is also raging.

Death Tolls Mounting

No improvement of any kind has been introduced in therapeutic facilities, however, and death tolls from famine and pestilence keep on mounting. Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery admitted in his report in Parliament that deaths from famine and epidemics in Bengal in five months during the latter part of 1943 exceed 2,000,000. The figure, be it noted, includes a high rate of infant mortality due to lack of milk.

India today is faced by a grave financial and economic crisis consequent upon an irresistible expansion in war expenditures. The total revenue in India for the two years 1942 and 1943 was 1,770,000,000 Rupees and the total expenditure for the same period 2,890,000,000 Rupees, showing a deficit of 1,120,000,000 Rupees. Of this expenditure, defense costs take up 2,140,000,000 Rupees or 75 per cent. Compare this with the defense costs for 1941 of 540,000,000 Rupees! The total deficit since the outbreak of the second European War comes up to 1,540,000,000 Rupees, most of which has been incurred since the start of the war in East Asia, a fact which shows to what extent the Indian people are being exploited. Remember, appropriations for the welfare of the Indians go on being slashed year after year.

To meet this gargantuan war spending, the British Government is sucking the very blood of the Indian populace through tax raise and bond issue. According to reports, the Indian Imperial Bank, which has been functioning as a financial control organ for the development of native industries, has been emasculated under British pressure. Thus, British misrule is inviting the financial collapse of native industries.

Goods Exports Increasing

While the British Government goes on issuing bond after bond without the slightest intention of redemption, the same Government is shipping abroad constantly increasing quantities of goods. Take, for instance, goods shipped to western Asia over the land route alone. In May, 1943, they amounted to only 58,000 tons. With the opening of the western Asia route in October, the figure rose at a bound to 200,000 tons. At first, the British went on telling the bare-faced lie that foodstuffs had never been carried out of India. Then they came forward with the excuse that foodstuffs were being shipped out for the India soldiers on the European front and for Indian workers in ship-yards and aircraft plants in Europe. Only recently they have made the confession that not only foodstuffs but other goods are being carried outside the country. Of course, they would not have made the confession if it were not for the fact that the volume of shipments has increased so much as to defy concealment even by characteristic British craftiness.

It only remains to be added that the prices of rice and cereals are skyrocketting. In Amritsar, the retail price of rice was 3.8 Rupees per maund in 1938. In January this year it was 14.7 Rupees. Wheat was selling for 2.6 Rupees retail in 1938. In January this year the price had risen to 10.4 Rupees.

ARCTIC ISLE CLAIM STIRS U.S., BRITAIN

Daily Mail Says Canada's Demand May Be Taken Up at Empire Aviation Meet

The stir created in America and Britain over Canada's claims to the Arctic Isles has been revealed by the British press, with the Daily Mail reporting that the matter will likely be taken up at the Empire Aviation Council to be held in London shortly, says Domei.

Commenting on the issue, Domei says:

The Daily Mail, London, on the basis of its Washington correspondent's report, told the world that Canada wants all the islands in the Arctic region.

Whether the report of Daily Mail's correspondent was correct, there is no means of knowing. Nothing also is known of the legal ground on which the Canadian Government based its preposterous claims.

It was said by the British paper's Washington correspondent that "one is justified in thinking that very important is the role the Arctic islands play in the post-war world as stopping places for planes."

The correspondent further remarked:

"It is quite likely that the matter will come up for discussion at the Empire Aviation Council to be held in London shortly."

The Reuters news agency reported from Washington that the authorities of the U.S. State Department had refused to make any comment on the matter, but dropped the hint that they did not think there was any question between America and Canada incapable of settlement in a friendly way.

However, Canada must show that there are good legal grounds for its claims if it wants to have them accepted. Nobody would accept them simply because the islands are regarded as important from the point of view of aviation after the war.

The disgusting thing to us is the manner in which America discusses the question of Canada's claims to the Arctic islands.

The way of thinking of the Anglo-Saxons as shown by the authorities of the American State Department when they told Reuters that there was no question between America and Canada that could not be solved amicably, is at the root of every evil with which the world is afflicted.

NIPPON AND THAI PLANES ROUT BANGKOK RAIDERS

Ground Batteries Collaborate With Fighter Units: Foe Jettisons Bombs

Domei

BANGKOK, February 7.—Fierce interception by Japanese and Thai fighter units sided by anti-aircraft batteries put to rout several enemy bombers which ineffectively raided Bangkok last Saturday night.

The enemy raiders which were mostly B-24's appeared over the city around 10 p.m. the raid lasting nearly one hour.

The enemy bombers in beating a hasty retreat jettisoned their bombs numbering some 40, which mostly harmlessly landed in the northern suburbs of the city and another sector opposite Bangkok.

Only slight damage was caused by the raiders.

Concert Calendar

A debut dance recital by Ken Takasu, (pupil under Yusaku Azuma), Saturday, February 12, at 6 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan, assisted by dancers of Yusaku Azuma Ballet Troupe. Piano accompaniment by Miss Masuko Yabuta. Program: Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata; Saint-Saens' Gypsy Dance; Dvorak's Humoresque; Debussy's Clair de Lune; Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 1; Strauss' Voice of Spring; Schubert's Moment Musical; Liszt's Liebestreum; Chomatsu Kawana's "The Spirit of Night."

The 26th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Sunday, February 13, at 1:30 p.m., (matinee), at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Hisatada Otaka's "Midare"; Grieg's Piano Concert in A minor; Franck's Symphony in D minor.

"Duet and Quartet Evening", sponsored by the Tokyo Gakusei Kyokai (Vocal Society); Tuesday, February 15, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Artists; Miss Taneko Seki, Miss Noriko Kayahara, Miss Shigeko Orii, (sopranos); Miss Tomoko Nagai, Miss Fumiko Kimura, (mezzo-sopranos); Kanya Inouye, Yusaburo Jinguji, (tenors); Kikuchi Ohchi, baritone. Piano accompaniment by Masaki Watanabe. The program includes Shigeru Nomura's "Yamabushi; "Etsu-no-Kuni", "Katatsumuri"; Quartet from Gounod's "Faust"; Puccini's "La Bohem"; Ponchielli's "La Giocondo"; Verdi's "Traviata"; Bizet's "Carmen"; Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana'; Verdi's "Rigoletto".

The seventh subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Prrofessor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, February 16 and 17, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye, at the piano. The program includes Bunya Ko's "Peking Sketch"; Tschaikowsky's' Piano Concerto B flat minor; Strawinsky's "Petrouchka Suite." A special concert with the same program, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will play, Friday, February 18, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The 35th concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, Saturday and Sunday, February 19 and 20, at 6 p.m., (Sunday only: matinee at 1 p.m.) at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, featuring ballet by Yusaku Azuma and his troupe; and orchestra by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori. The program include (part I—symphony) Tadashi Hattori's "Beautiful Forest"; Strauss' Beau Danube bleu; Rossini's Barbiere di Siviglia; Overture; (Part II—ballet); Mozart's King of Meadow; and Serenade (Ballet classic); Weber's Spirit of Rose (Ballet romantic); Strauss' Voice of Spring; Debussy's Printemps; Tadashi Hattori's Village Festival Dance (first performance in Nippon); Delibes' Coppelia (accompanied by orchestra).

The first subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, (both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin); Sunday, February 20, at 1 p.m. (matinee); at the Nihon Seinenkan Hall. The whole program will be staged without musical accompaniment, except some by percussion instruments. The program includes themes from Buddhism, "Efu" (state of Nirvana); "Monzai" (Justice); "Dotai" (State of enlightenment); "So'm" (monastery); "Dokuhaku" (Artist's monologue); "Jirei" (spirit of the earth) and four other numbers.

The fourth "Wunschkonzert" (Concert by Request), sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, featuring the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Tuesday, February 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Susumu Nagai, piano; Kensha Wanibuchi, violin and Akira Suzuki, 'cello. The program includes Hidemaro Konoye's "Etenraku" (symphony theme from Japan's ancient court music); Beethoven's Trio in C major; Mozart's Symphony No. 40, in G minor.

Reich Meeting Red Offensive Dexterously

(Continued From Page 1)

surrounded on the Karnev bridgehead, the Germans are saying that terrific fighting is in progress on the irregular, zigzag line, and the situation is developing with extreme swiftness.

Nikopol Situation Vague

The situation on the Nikopol bridgehead remains equally vague. The Germans admit the offensive of the Soviets, while the Soviets are saying that the Russians have broken through the German positions northwest and notheast of Nikopol for a breadth of 160 kilometers, surrounding five divisions of Germans numbering 60,000 strong. The Soviet offensive operations on the isthmus of Perekop, areas south of Berezina, in Vitebsk, and Nevel have been halted. The Zuricher Zitung reports that the German authorities are holding the view that the fighting on the Eastern Front, so far from dying down, is likely to increase in fury hereafter. Information from German sources says that the Reich Government has already withdrawn 140,000 German emigrants to the Ukraine as a matter of precaution.

EPIDEMICS RAMPANT IN BENGAL PROVINCE

Many Dying From Malaria and Cholera

Special

RANGOON, February 7.—The people of India, weakened and emaciated because of the lack of food brought about by the criminal negligence of the British, are now facing a grimmer specter of wide-spread disease and epidemics, it was revealed by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, who recently concluded a tour of the famine-stricken areas in eastern Bengal, according to a report received here.

In a statement issued after his tour, Mr. Kunzru said that while the food situation was slightly improved, Bengal Province was still confronted by a far more serious disaster. He said, "The fight is not yet over. Bengal is still to face a deadlier enemy, of diseases and epidemics, which have followed in the wake of the famine."

He added that the ragged and starved who were seen in large numbers before are not to be seen now because death has removed them from the scene.

He disclosed that malaria and cholera are still playing havoc with Bengal and that deaths due to these diseases still continue in extremely large numbers.

Nobukichi Ito Dies

Nobukichi Ito, former Education Vice-Minister, and president of the Cultural Education Training Institute, died of illness at his Meguro home Monday. He was 54 years old. He was appointed Education Vice-Minister in 1937 and resigned from that post the following year.

CORRECTION

		Owners Shanghai (British) H. N. Naun	

The 1st line from top in a notice of Saseho Prize Court appearing in the Nippon Times dated January 31st, 1944 and numbered 16,111, on the 3rd page, should be corrected as follows:

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1944

The Diet's Contribution

Probably at no other time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has the Japanese Government been implemented with such broad, overwhelming and decisive power as that which has been granted by the Imperial Diet to bring more palpably within our reach the goal of final victory. At the session of the Imperial Diet just concluded, the nation found itself projected from the sphere of preparation to the field of final action, equipped with the strength and determination fully to overcome the surging, stubborn tides of war.

In the political field, particularly, was the nation projected to that stage of solidity which will enable it to prosecute the war more effectively. The promise made by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in an answer to an interpellation by Mr. Katsuda at the last meeting of the Budget Committee of the Lower House, to permit more extensive participation of competent and trained experts, particularly members of the Imperial Diet, in the administration of national affairs, is one of the most significant developments to come out of the recent legislative session. It will be recalled that Prime Minister Tojo, in his answer, recognized the necessity of carrying out an over-all policy to place the right men in the right place so that the nation may fully profit from the effective utilization of the abilities of trained specialists.

At this juncture, it is not yet clear in what form this extended participation of the members of the legislative body in national administration will assume. The revival of the system of parliamentary vice-ministers and parliamentary councilors which was suspended by the second Konoye Cabinet would be one possible method. Another method would be the adoption of a special wartime civil service regulation to replace the existing civil service system. Still another devise would be the appointment of Diet members as administrative supervisors to cover all phases of national activity. In the past, the administrative supervisory system was limited to the field of war production, mainly aircraft, coal and others.

The prompt decision of the Tojo Cabinet to allow the infusion of new blood and new ideas into the national administrative machinery is a commendable demonstration of the progressiveness of the Japanese Government. It represents not only the solidarity of our nation but also the wholehearted cooperation of the people in the Government's war effort. It represents, further, the final preparation of our Government for the all-out decisive war against the enemies of East Asia.

For Friendship's Sake

The heavy stress placed on the vital question of Sino-Japanese friendship in the discussions of the past session of the Imperial Diet is a highly gratifying indication of the type of work being accomplished in Greater East Asia. If ever two nations were natural allies, those nations are Japan and China. Geographically, economically and culturally, these two countries are firmly bound by inseparable ties, and it is only logical, right and just that they should work together for common aims, on the basis of the friendliest of relations.

That Japan and China should have found occasion for friction in the past is more than simply regrettable; it is tragic. That a part of the Chinese race should still be stubbornly clinging to the dangerous illusions fostered by those whose only interest is China's exploitation is also tragic. That the influence of the Anglo-Americans, whose contempt and underlying hatred for all Orientals has become almost proverbial, should still hold sway over that group of Chinese at Chungking is a fact which contradicts all the canons of reason.

But despite the unhappy past and the disgruntled misconceptions of a small minority at present, there are unmistakable signs that the main paths taken by Japan and China are today converging into one road, the way of friendship, mutual trust, mutual aid and cooperation.

This trend in Sino-Japanese relationship is based on facts and action, not on high sounding but meaningless platitudes. There are words, to be sure, but for every word of praise and admiration there is a concrete deed to make that word ring true. The National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain; Japan restored its concessions and extraterritorial rights to China; China has cooperated wholeheartedly in the prosecution of the current war and in the construction of Greater East Asia by expanding its production of vital materials; Japan has in turn has done everything possible to strengthen China's national structure. And all this has meant clear-cut, willing action, with the non-essential trimmings slashed away. The extent to which Sino-Japanese collaboration has traveled in the past few years has made any attempt at camouflage impossible; and it is a noteworthy fact that there has been no such attempt.

It is because of this frank, above-board spirit motivating current Sino-Japanese relations that Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was able to tell the Diet members with full confidence that the Chinese masses are steadily awakening to the true intentions of Japan toward China. His statement that "the fact is now being driven home with increasing clarity to the Chinese masses that Japan not only makes promises but actually carries them out" is a heartening assurance of the real progress being made in the establishment of an entirely new status in Greater East Asia, for there is absolutely no doubt that complete Sino-Japanese understanding is one of the essential prerequisites in the gigantic work of sweeping all injustice out of this part of the world.

That the relations between Japan and China will continue to improve is also a foregone conclusion, because Japanese goodwill toward her neighbors will never change. The vast difference between Japan's attitude toward China and America's attitude toward Chungking, for instance, can be seen at a glance when one considers the fact that where the Americans limit their relations with Chungking to bringing in useless quantities of gold and limited supplies of war materials, Japan is helping China to develop her industries, achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and to bolster her economic structure. Mr. Yamamoto has pointed out in the Diet that the Japanese Government is doing its utmost to ensure the food supply of the people of China, that measures are being taken to ship foodstuffs from Manchoukuo and the Southern Regions to meet the demands of the Chinese people until the time when they can attain self-sufficiency. If certain difficulties are experienced because of the exigencies of war, those difficulties are multiplied a hundred-fold in Chungking, a fact which should allay the misgivings of the most skeptical. The final answer, however, lies in the existence of an independent and sovereign China, taking commands from no nation, with her nationals free to develop their own resources and create their own industries, free from the overpowering influence of Anglo-American capitalists who look upon China solely as a "market" for their goods and a conveniently exploitable source of supplies.

Drizzling Shower

The day was showery, raining by fits and starts. The maid-servants at my landlord's house were in despair about the clothes to be dried. I thought nature herself grew restless at the approach of winter. "When showers are falling, the world seems to be busy," said a poet. What a happy idea!

The sun shone dimly, enveloped in a misty veil; the mountains looked hazy, the bare trees were damp, and the air was dull and heavy. It was just like a rainy spring day—only this had loneliness as well.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

February 9, 1943

The Japanese Army and Navy Forces operating in the South Pacific area, especially in the Guadalcanal sector, to date have inflicted casualties of more than 25,000 on the enemy, shot down or otherwise destroyed over 230 enemy planes, destroyed more than 30 pieces of ordnance and wrecked or set aflame more than 25 tanks, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Extensive damage was inflicted on strategic enemy points in Lushih, Honan Province, Laohokow, Hupeh Province, and Hweichow, Anhwei Province, when waves of Japanese Army warplanes launched air assaults on these places. Particularly at Laohokow, where the enemy headquarters of the Fifth War Zone is located, the Japanese aces blasted enemy military installations within and outside the city thoroughly and completely.

* * *

A national rally held in Peking today, marking the National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain a month ago, unanimously adopted a resolution to raise a fund of 6,000,000 Yuan for the construction of military planes. About 30 military aircraft to be built with the contributions will be presented to the National Government of China.

Foe's War Aims Hypocritical

United States Not Interested in Emancipation of Nations But World Domination

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Having dragged the country into the War without heeding the peaceful opinion of the people, the Imperialist chiefs of the United States Government have been compelled to announce to the world their war aim time and again directed both for home and foreign consumption. War aims and post-war plans were made public both to win the cooperative spirit of their people at home and the wholehearted favor of the anti-Axis nations abroad.

Their aim, in a word, was to defend Democracy by eradicating imperialism and aggression. The enemies of the United States were the Germans to the West, and the Japanese to the East.

The Atlantic Charter which was concocted by the United States in concert with Britain hypocritically provides both for the emancipation of the various peoples and for the eradication of militarism once for all from the face of the globe. The other items besides these, have been included merely as means to realize the above aims and to defend and preserve them after the war.

But the sound war aims of the Axis nations, especially those of Japan, render those of the Anglo-Americans wholly meaningless. While theirs have ended merely as desk statements, Japan has been carrying hers out steadily one by one. Through her untiring efforts the independence of the Philippines has now become a fact while the plans of the United States had been to grant the Filipinos their freedom two years hence, in 1946.

Enjoys Independence

Burma enjoys the status of being an independent and sovereign nation today. India today has been launched anew, as a perfectly free country under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose.

The unwillingness of the Anglo-Americans to relinquish from their hold both Burma and India can be verified by the fact that they had been more than loathe to alter their war aims in connection with the two countries during the pre-war days.

Meanwhile, a new Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact has been concluded with Japan promising China the renunciation of all her former rights to garrison troops in China as soon as the state of war ceases. Not only that, she has declared her preparedness to adjust all her affairs in China in the midst of the war.

A singular step on the part of Japan has been the restoration to China of the Shanghai International Settlement. The only pretext that the United States had had in cooperating with Britain in supplying the Chungking regime with arms and munitions, in enforcing an economic oppression against Japan by means of a blockade, and finally in provoking the current War of Greater East Asia was to prevent Japan from entering China. The principal object of their war with Japan has been to keep her from sending military forces there so that the United States could continue with her unrestrained exploitation.

U.S. War Aim Useless

Therefore, since Japan in her recently concluded Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, has renounced all her rights to garrison troops in China, the chief war aim of the United States, based on uprooting militarism and on emancipating subject nations, can no longer be applied to the War of Greater East Asia. The Filipinos, the Burmese, and the Chinese are no longer enslaved people. They have at last been freed.

The United States, however, will doubtless continue the war disregarding the above facts. But upon what will she base her war aims henceforth? The following are probable:

1. The return of the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.
2. The recovery of Burma and the Malai Peninsula.
3. The return of Hongkong and Singapore.

The first calls for the return of the Dutch East Indies to the Dutch, who had conquered them in days gone by. Also, the United States might want to realize anew the emancipation of the Philippines, which task has already been fulfilled by Japan. But does this necessitate such a tremendous sacrifice on the part of the American people?

The remainder will amount to the fact that she would even go as far as to jump into the fire for the sake of Britain.

Needless to say, the fall of the British Empire is a fact long since settled. All attempts on the part of the United States to revive it will be in vain. Hence, the present aim of the United States is at bottom to usurp the lost property of Britain on the pretext of returning them to the "rightful" owner, by draining to the dregs the material and human resources of the American Continent.

In this way, it seems to all appearances, that the war aim of the United States has switched from the emancipation of the various enslaved people to the establishment of an American imperialism in the Pacific and in East Asia in the place of the British.

The United States has in mind to grab the rights to police the world by herself. A terrible greed for world domination is now the chief war aim of the United States, something quite different from what had been designated in the Atlantic Charter and announced the world over time and again.

But, this, after all, might not be a "change" in her war aims. It might be perhaps that the Atlantic Charter had only been a mask to the present aim. The true war aim of the United States might have originally been to dominate the world by herself.

U.S. Now Aggressor

The American people had all along been deceived by the sugar-coated words of their Government. By blinding and dragging the weaker nations to its side, it thereby became itself the aggressor.

But Japan has, at last, torn off this deceptive mask of the United States. Through a wise, deliberate policy, she has succeeded in giving the lie to the Atlantic Charter. By a wise policy here is meant the recognition of the independence of both Burma and the Philippines, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India, and the renunciation of her various rights in China. By doing all this, Japan was able to realize the war aim of the United States for her.

If the war aim of the United States should be interpreted in the lenient sense, so to speak, it would mean that should Japan and Germany emerge victorious in the current war, it would place her in a dangerous position; to prevent this awkward situation, the two nations must be defeated by all means and their military forces annihilated so that they will never be able to rise again. After that, she would police the world, and then, for the first time, the Anglo-Saxon race should be capable of sleeping in peace.

The American people must bear it in mind that the intrepid pace of Germany and Japan today will not be slackened, much less stopped, by the United States. The reason for this is that the war aim of both Germany and Japan is not world domination, but justice. As for Japan, the aim of the current war is to establish a common prosperity region in East Asia, to defend the rightful and peaceful existence of the Asiatics.

Roosevelt and his equally unthinking colleagues are by now well aware of the impossibility of Britain to rise again, and accordingly they have decided to take her place in subjugating the world.

But regardless of how great a force he might be able to muster up, Roosevelt will never be able to realize his greed. He should remember that his true mission is to preserve the order of the American continent alone. It seems that his post-war plans are to take away the arms of the Axis nations and to accumulate them all for himself.

In Europe, too, as in Asia, the weaker people are one by one being liberated under the hands of the Germans. If only the United States should come to her senses and withdraw her meddlesome hands from what is none of her concern, not only would the various people of both Europe and Asia be able to enjoy perfect peace, but the United States herself would be assured of her safety by not having to waste her human and material resources.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is the coward who fawns upon those above him. It is the coward who is insolent whenever he dares be so.—Junius.

* * *

Though the blossoms of the peach and damson plum are beautiful, how can they match the constancy of evergreens? Though the fruits of the pear and apricot are sweet, how can they be equal to the fragrance of yellow-ripe oranges? Truly, what is dazzlingly fine but short-lived cannot compare with what is sober and of long duration; what is precocious is less valuable than that which slowly grows into perfection.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

* * *

I will govern my life and my thoughts as if all the world were to see the one and to read the other; for what does it signify to make anything a secret to my neighbor, when to God all our privacies are open?—Seneca.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN PERU

Lima Subjected to Economic Exploitation by U.S.

(From the Kokusei Graph)

The loss of the European market with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was a tremendous blow economically to the South American countries, as they have been forced into the American economic sphere. Though comparatively rich in mineral and agricultural products, Peru could not escape the same fate, and was obliged to submit completely both politically and economically to the designs of the Northern Colossus.

Last year, Peru signed a commercial treaty with the United States whereby all the rubber produced in Peru was to be sold to the United States. Again, a Mineral Purchasing Agreement was made by which practically all the mineral ore of the country was to be sold to the United States. Moreover, America monopolizes virtually the entire cotton crop of Peru. The American Cotton Purchasing Office in Lima was closed recently. It shows that the United States has absorbed all the Peruvian cotton in stock.

Peru stands seventh in the ranks of the world's cotton producers. Cotton, together with the mineral resources, plays a great part in the economy of Peru for cotton commands 20 per cent of her exports, the annual cotton output totalling 80,000 tons.

Cotton came to command an essential position in Peruvian economy after the first World War, especially after the sugar cane fields were converted to the cultivation of this product. The recent 16 years have shown a marked increase in the production of cotton. The great decrease in the cotton production of two years ago can be attributed to bad weather and the American pressure for increased cultivation of hemp.

Cotton Belt

The Peruvian cotton belts are in the coastal areas. It must be especially mentioned here that for the pre-war period the Japanese were responsible for seven per cent of the total Peruvian cotton production.

The domestic consumption of cotton does not exceed 10 per cent, the greater portion having been exported to Europe, especially to Britain and Germany during the pre-war period. At present, the United States buys the greater portion of the output while some is consumed by the other South American countries.

As a by-product of cotton, there is an annual production of 140,000 tons of cotton seed, the export of which has shown a great increase lately. Cotton seeds are exported entirely to Chile.

As mentioned above, the cotton industry is one of the main industries of Peru, a condition resulting from the present war. Even if the United States were to purchase the entire cotton crop of Peru, it does not necessarily mean that it will be sent immediately to the United States. This cotton will be placed in stock in the country and with the prolongation of the war, it is natural that a limit will be reached. So, it is inevitable that the cotton production of Peru will decrease in the future.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Mitsu-Ko Ohmi (189?-)

The pupil of the late Aki-Ko Yosano, Mitsu-Ko has published three volumes of her own poems.

Sweet March

Ume kaori Tsubaki hanasaku Yayoi nari
Nado kakaru ki ni Hito wa shinuran.

It is the sweet March when
Camellia flowers bloom
And plum flowers smell fragrant.
Why do men now hie to the tomb?

Utsubo Kubota (1877-)

A professor at Waseda University and foremost poet.

The Snow-Crowned Mt. Fuji

Yuki hikaru Fuji ga ne mitsutsu
Kyo wo ware
Me no aru koto wo Ureshi tozo omo.

Gazing at Mount Fuji
Glittering with snow in the skies,
How happy do I feel
To think that I have eyes!

Persimmons

Mata-zao no Chigireru kaki wa
Ana aware
Ochite konata nari Hei no soto no warabe.

Persimmons torn off by
A forked bamboo pole—
Alas!—fell down inside the wall,
While the boy was outside the wall.

A Narrow Mind

Hiroki yo ni Semaki Kokoro wo
Mochite iki
Iki no nageki wo Shini keri ware wa.

Having lived with a narrow mind
In the great, wide world,
I have felt the sorrow
Of living in the world.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Asia's Liberation

(From the Shanghai Times)

The present War of Greater East Asia is a war of liberation for Asia, in which we are now concentrating our total strength on the emancipation of the 1,000 million Asiatic and the construction of a new order of peace and security in this part of the world. This pattern of peace, however, would preclude all attempts at fresh aggression and exploitation on the part of the imperialistic Powers. This is why the United States and Britain are now hard bent upon obstructing the liberation of Asia. Indeed, the Anglo-American Powers want to keep Asia under their political and economic sway and continue to exploit all Asiatic people until the latter are bled completely white. In this Armageddon, which is "a war for colonies" for the Anglo-American Powers as the Japanese Foreign Minister said, it is natural that the plutocratic governments at Washington and London should mobilize all their national strength both in men and material and sacrifice the latter freely in a vain attempt to recapture Asia and thereby prolong their world hegemony as best they can.

The Asia of today, however, is no longer a mere geographical area. It is now a political entity with its huge population united like one man in struggling for independence. Each and every nation in Asia, however, depends for its independence and freedom upon the collective security of the whole continent. Every effort should therefore be made to safeguard the independence of each of the member nations of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region as well as to make the defense of the whole of Asia as impregnable as it should be.

In working for the emancipation and liberation of Asia as a whole, it is absolutely imperative for us to respect the sovereignty and freedom of each and all Asiatic nations in the true spirit of equality and reciprocity. The best way to make Asia free and independent in every sense of the terms is to make each of the Asiatic nations fully free and independent. This idea fits in perfectly well with the five principles for the construction of Greater East Asia, announced in the recent Joint Declaration at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. It may even be said that unless each and all of the different nations in Asia stand on their own feet both politically and economically, it will be next to impossible for us fully to translate into action the principles of "common prosperity, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, promotion of economic prospertiy and contribution to the progress of mankind."

Of these five principles, perhaps the most important is the fifth, which requires us to do our bit in building a new order of peace and progress throughout the world. It elucidates, as the Japanese Foreign Minister pointed out, "the aspiration of the East Asiatic nations toward the cultivation of friendship with all countries and toward the abolition of racial discrimination, free cultural intercourse and the opening of resources and contributing thereby to the progress of mankind." The Asia of tomorrow will therefore be one solid bloc of nations banding together spontaneously with identical aspirations to unqualified independence and freedom.

An Astounding Revelation

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

To the American people, the statement of Elmer Davis, Director of the U.S. Office of War Information, in connection with the presentation of news in United States newspapers and the "sealed lips" attitude of officers of the U.S. navy, must come as a revelation. Davis's statement provides the measure of the degree of credence the Americans themselves should give to statements published by American newspapers and broadcast by their radio stations. Davis bluntly charged the U.S. press and radio with "an incurable tendency toward optimism." So the American people themselves have it now from the Director of their own Office of War Information that their press and radio reports are highly colored, and must in every case be toned down by newspaper readers and radio listeners in America. It seems obvious from Davis's disclosure that American press and radio reports are presented in such a manner as to cover up the tremendous losses which the United States forces have received at the hands of the Imperial Fighting Services since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific two years ago.

American presentation of war news is so highly influenced by "incurable tendency toward optimism," complained of by Elmer Davis, that it may be likened to high-pressure American salesmanship. To make of gloomy war news something sensationally optimistic will, of course, boost up reader circulation, and with the bitterest battles of the Pacific so far from American shores, it is easy to understand why the American press and radio, with typical American business-mindedness, are primarily concerned with presenting war news in a manner so sensationally optimistic as to be out of all proportions to the true state of affairs.

Elmer Davis has himself now told the American people indeed, all the world—that American war claims are unduly magnified and loss even more unduly minimized. So, while the American Navy Department and War Department may continue mum as long as they choose, the world at large from now on have it on the authority of Elmer Davis to take reports carried in the American press and broadcast by American radio stations with caution and not to be led away by their "incurable optimism."

In Elmer Davis's disclosure we discern an implied tribute to the accuracy of the announcements issued by Japan. Up to this day, the U.S. Office of War Information has not been able to make either an announcement or an admission approaching anything like the accuracy of the Imperial Headquarters' communiques. And if this much can be said, on the strength of Elmer Davis's own admission, of American war news, what can't be said of the veracity—or rather, the lack of it—of American propaganda?

Australia's Predicament

(From The Hongkong News)

With world attention focussed on the dramatic developments which have been taking place in East Asia and in Europe, very little, if any, views have been expressed by observers or commentators, for the moment, on the situation today in what is known as White Australia—a name given to this great Southern Pacific continent on account of its policy of excluding from its territory the colored races. The present position there may, indeed, be traced to this ill-advised and purely selfish attitude on the part of the Australian Government, an attitude which has even created an undercurrent of unfriendliness between the Australians and the English from the individual and personal standpoint. This policy of exclusiveness of White Australia has consequently resulted in the limitation of its population figures. When this fact is considered in wartime conditions of today, especially as Australia represents the front line of the anti-Axis in the Pacific war zone, the disadvantage becomes instantly apparent in a number of spheres.

The most important problem arising from this situation is, of course, financial. The huge additional expenditure required by the exigencies of war have compelled the Government to impose very heavy burdens on the people and with the limited population of the country, the proportion in which the need for finding the money needed has assumed very high levels for the individual Australian. The difficulties of the Government in increasing its war production in factories, etc., is indicated in the new taxation measure promulgated last April for increasing the revenue by £40,000,000, thus adding to the already heavy burdens of the people who, of all the British Dominions, are today undergoing the most severe hardships. Apart from this the Government has been consistently issuing War Bonds, the latest issue of these Bonds being to the value of £125,000,000, all of which shows to what an extent the financial position of the country is being subjected to heavy pressure.

Then, there is the question of shortage of manpower. Of its 7,000,000 population, 720,000 have been mobilized for war service, while 40,000 women are engaged in various military duties. The munition industries have absorbed 700,000 laborers, creating serious shortage in civilian industries essential for the livelihood of the people. In spite of this, the Australian Government continues to seek ways and means of expanding its war industries as shown by the fact that whereas before the war the country only possessed four munitions factories, these have now been increased to over 200. These are, however, centered in the big cities with the result that the populations in these towns have increased considerably, adding to the difficult food situation and although the Government has taken steps to control prices, living costs continue to rise alarmingly. That is but a brief picturization of the predicament in which White Australia finds itself today.

Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times Evening

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

No. 16,120 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Wednesday, February 9
ASAHI—Key to Victory
MAINICHI—For India's Freedom

Key to Victory

ASAHI—To beat the enemy to the draw is the quintessence of warfare in every case. Our expeditionary force to Burma has commenced an offensive by land and air against the crack units of the British at Akyab in southern Burma, forestalling their plan for a counter-offensive. It appears that our units are outflanking and cutting the enemy line of communications with the rear. The communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday said that the campaign is progressing satisfactorily. The people are expecting much of the outcome as a lightning stroke comparable to the Nu River expedition and to last year's "Arakan tragedy."

Especially gratifying is the news that the Indian National Army commanded by Subhas Chandra Bose is marching on the Indo-Burmese border in cooperation with the Japanese operating in that area. On the day of the beginning of the historic march, Mr. Bose declared that the Indian National Army was acting according to the schedule and would "carry out the solemn pledge that we have made for the liberation of our mother country."

Naturally, the future of the campaign is beset with difficulties. But nowhere is the contrast between the enemy and us so striking in the God-sent opportunity, advantages of terrain and harmony among human elements as in this Indo-Burmese border area. Having cast off the yoke of the British who are now lurking across the border and devoting all their national ardor to the building up of their country, the Burmese people are now dedicating themselves to the cause of independence for their own country and for India in cooperation with their armed comrades, the Indian National Army, and with the Imperial Army whose banner is the liberation of all Greater East-Asiatic nations. These two elements are moving with perfect unity in a combined East-Asiatic front.

On the other hand, the enemy camp is split up among the selfish Anglo-American-Chungking elements whose aims are fundamentally different. Having markedly strengthened their force in India, the Americans are seeking to mobilize the British and Chungking forces for a frontal attack on Japan via Burma in correspondence with the Pacific campaign. But the British who form the mainstay of the Indo-Burmese border army, although they are shouting in favor of an all-out offensive on Japan, are really working mostly to strengthen the defense of India. As for the Chungking leaders, their aim is nothing but the reopening of the Burma route so that Anglo-American aid to Chungking may be increased. Thus, it is amusing to note that these different forces are now engaged in a scramble for command and in the abuse of each other.

And what of the conditions in the rear, India? Malignant inflation, famine and epidemics, the fruit of ruthless British exploitation, are taking away the lives of millions of Indians. By throwing their leaders into prison and suppressing the national movement with the force of arms the British have barely managed to prevent the Indians from breaking out into a concerted revolt but the British policy of basing their war prosecution on maximum exploitation of the land, people and resources of India is certain to bring on a day of the last judgment upon the British rule in this long-oppressed country. The rear of the Anglo-American-Chungking forces is not linked with their mother countries but with Burma and with the rest of Greater East Asia.

The Anglo-American intention of deciding the issue this year in the East as well as in Europe can well be discerned in their gestures toward Chungking and the Soviet Union, their strategy of short war and the burning of their bridges in domestic and foreign politics. There is no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Anglo-Indian forces, so long hesitant since last fall, to make a desperate counter-offensive in concert with the American and Chungking forces. The day of decision is drawing near in East Asia as in Europe. To beat the enemy to the draw is a key to victory not only on the field of battle but also behind the lines. At no time has it been more important than now for us to be fully geared for the decisive moment.

For India's Freedom

MAINICHI—The Imperial Army in the Indo-Burmese border region has at last begun to move in a big

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

FINLAND UNDAUNTED BY PRESSURE OF U.S., HELSINKI BOMBINGS

Will Never Surrender, Say Legation Officials; Hull Admits Demand

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Concerning the announcement made by the United States Secretary of State in regard to the demand made to Finland to quit the war front, the authorities of the Finnish Legation at Washington announced that Finland has no such intention.

"The position of Finland will never change. However fiercely Helsinki might be bombed and the whole city may turn to ashes and ruins, Finland will never surrender," the Finnish Legation authorities said.

U.S. Pressures Finland

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The United States Government recently demanded Finland through diplomatic channels to quit the war, announced Secretary of State Cordell Hull at his press conference today, according to Washington reports.

The United States has been bringing strong political and economic pressure on neutral countries, and recently succeeded in making Argentina give up her neutrality. Her pressure is now diverted upon Spain, and also on Finland.

Secretary of State Hull's statement substantially follows:

"The United States Government recently demanded Finland through diplomatic channels to leave the war front. The United States Government pointed out the fact that Finland is in a state of war against the Soviet Union, Great Britain and other countries with which the United States is an ally, and gave Finland warning that in the event of Finland remaining on the German side and continuing resistance, without heeding the American demand, the anti-Axis nations will bring diplomatic and even military pressure against her without mercy. In that event the entire responsibility will rest with Finland."

Moscow Denies Negotiations

Special

LISBON, February 8.—The United States is reported to have formally advised Finland to make peace with the Soviet Union, according to United Press reports from Stockholm.

The dispatches coincided with the reports from Moscow emphasizing that the two raids carried out on Helsinki on Sunday were only a preliminary of what awaited Finland.

However, Radio Moscow yesterday denied foreign reports that the Soviet and Finnish Governments were negotiating separate peace implying to mean that the Soviets would not consider making separate peace with Finland.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that the State Department declined to comment on the Stockholm reports pending Secretary of State Cordell Hull's next press conference.

Raid Details Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—Details of the Soviet bombing of the

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

U.S. Army Takes Over 7 Striking Factories

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—President Franklin Roosevelt today ordered the United States army to take over seven fibre industry plants at Fall River, Massachusetts, where workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations have been striking over the controversy concerning revision of contracts with their employers, according to Washington reports.

Upon issuance of the Presidential order, the army immediately took over those plants, and also commenced negotiations with the striking workers for their reopening.

U.S. Taxes Seen Doubled

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The United States Treasury Department announced today that the total tax revenue of the United States in 1943 reached $31,924,530,000, or almost double the amount in the previous year which stood at $16,774,416,000, according to Washington reports.

OPPRESSION RECALLED . . . . Previous to his departure for the front lines on the Indian-Burmese border, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, visited on January 30 the Insen Prison, where the Netaji had once spent two unforgetful months of humiliating confinement. Deep and unutterable emotion must have surged through the Indian leader's heart as he vividly recalled the torturous days of incarceration under the British. Photo shows the Netaji in the solitary confinement cell that he once occupied, talking with the then Warden (in helmet) of the Prison.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 8

The situation on the Eastern Front east of Shashkoff, south of the Beresina, and near Vitebsk was marked by heavy defensive fighting yesterday. All Soviet break-through attempts were frustrated by the determined resistance of the German troops. In the Shashkoff area, where 17 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday, heavy fighting is still going on.

West of Lake Ilmen and north of Luga, the Soviet attacks, supported by tanks and battleplanes, were repulsed in counter-attacks and embittered hand-to-hand fighting. North of Nevel in the area west of Luga and near Narva, the German attacks were successful and resulted in local improvements of the German positions.

Between February 1 and 7, altogether 192 enemy machines were shot down over the Eastern Front with only 17 losses on the German side.

At the front of the landing head of Nettuno there was only slight activity. The attack by one American battalion was smashed and three enemy tanks were destroyed. In the evening, strong German shock-troops in the area of Aprilia broke the stubborn enemy resistance and improved the local German positions.

Nettuno Harbor Shelled

Long-range German artillery again shelled the enemy ship concentrations and disembarkations at Nettuno. One transport was set afire. The Luftwaffe, day and night effectively attacked the enemy disembarkations in the harbors of Nettuno and Anzio. Several large fuel depots were set afire and the harbor installations were devastated. Four enemy merchant ships totaling 14,000 gross register tons were heavily damaged by bomb hits.

On the southern Italian front, the enemy pressure northwest of Cassino was continued though no major fighting took place. The enemy is regrouping his formations due to the severe casualties he sustained in the course of the past days.

In the several days of embittered defense fighting northwest of Cassino, the 44th Reich Grenadier Division "Hoch und Deutschmeister" under the command of Lieutenant-General Franck with the subordinated battalion of the 8th Mechanized Grenadier Regiment and the Barde Fighting Group particularly distinguished themselves.

Several enemy machines in the noon hours of February 7 set afire the Swedish Red Cross ship, Wiril, lying in the harbor of Chios.

Also several enemy aircraft dropped bombs on places in western and southwestern Germany.

Enemy Ships in Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—One battleship, several destroyers and 44 transports together with numerous oil tankers were anchored at the port of Gibraltar at noon of February 6, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

SPOKESMAN DENIES P.I. CANARD BY FOE

Rumored Return to Spain Of Islands for Neutrality Hotly Blasted by Iguchi

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, this morning, categorically denied the enemy-circulated rumor that Japan was ready to allow Spain to take over the Philippines in return for her maintenance of neutrality. Speaking at a press conference for foreign correspondents, Mr. Iguchi pointed to this report as just another instance of a propaganda maneuver by the enemy "to promote his sinister political purposes" and declared, "None of us, least of all the Spanish Government, could be fooled by it."

The Spokesman said that the report was not even worth commenting on and stated that Japan's relations with Spain were maintained on the basis of international honor and mutual respect. "The neutrality of Spain which is being upheld by her very honor and integrity is for us to respect, not to interfere in any way," he declared.

During the course of the interview, the Spokesman also revealed that the Japanese Army authorities were making necessary inquiries to find out the names of those missionaries who were killed and injured in the heinous attack perpetrated on them by a squadron of American B-25's off Wewak on Sunday. The list will be given to the Apostolic Delegate in Tokyo, he disclosed.

G.O.P. Names MacArthur

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The name of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, was mentioned among the candidates for President of the United States in the preliminary Republican election held in the State of Illinois, but it is not known whether MacArthur will consent to become a candidate, according to Washington reports.

Rumors have been circulated about his candidacy in the Presidential election, and this is the first time his name was mentioned as an actual candidate.

Soviet's Non-Cooperation With Anti-Axis In Europe Bitterly Assailed by N.Y. Times

Special

LISBON, February 8.—In a pointedly critical editorial, which stamps it as one of the severest criticisms against its ally in recent months, the New York Times in its leading article headed, "Whither Russia?" leveled charges against the Soviet Union for its recent political actions, it is reported from New York.

"When Roosevelt admits that the recent Soviet actions have puzzled him, it would seem that the time has come to ask the Russians whether the Moscow agreements still stand," it declared. "The Soviets have rejected every attempt to carry out the program of the Moscow Conference in Eastern Europe and have proceeded to settle the European problem of interest to themselves by unilateral action according to their own methods.

"They have refused to submit to the European Commission, created for such a purpose, either the problem of the reconstitution of Poland or of the Baltic States. They have rejected tripartite consultations, the offer by America and Britain for mediation on the problem, and are proceeding to settle the question by making the Kremlin Vice-Commissar the Foreign Commissar for the Ukrainian Republic dominated by Moscow, while his wife heads a similar regime for Poland, she making her own independent alliances."

JAPANESE DESTROY 4 ENEMY POSITIONS IN NEW GUINEA ISLE

Surprise-Raid Barracks In Motto River Sector; Enemy Is Annihilated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—Fighting against enemy troops which landed at Cape Gumbi on New Guinea Island is growing intensely.

On February 1, a patrol squad of the Imperial Japanese Forces under Commander Shinohara valiantly surprise-raided enemy barracks on the right bank of the Motto River and succeeded in blasting four camps. All the men of the enemy force in these camps were killed and wounded.

3 Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—The Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, intercepting enemy raiders, shot down one enemy fighter plane and repulsed the other on the afternoon of February 5 when two P-40's came attacking our position in the Madang sector on New Guinea Island. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

An aggregated total of 57 enemy aircraft, consisting of P-47's and B-25's, also attempted to raid our positions in the Wewak area on New Guinea Island on the morning of February 6.

Responding immediately to the attack, the Japanese Units shot down one B-25 bomber in aerial combat and one P-47 fighter with anti-aircraft gunfire. All the other raiders fled. The damage on our side was negligible.

Strafe Passenger Train

Special

HANOI, February 8.—In the second abortive guerrilla air raid on northern Annam Province this week, the American air force in China at 3 p.m. today invaded the districts in northern Annam from the direction of Laokai and fled without causing any damage.

This latest attack came two days after the inhuman straffing of a passenger train in northern Annam on the afternoon of February 6, which caused the death of nine persons and injury to 40 others among whom three persons were Europeans.

In this connection, the Government-General of French Indo-China, today, issued the following communique:

"A formation of bomber and fighter planes of the American air force on the afternoon of February 6, attacked a passenger train in northern Annam causing the death of nine persons and injury to 40 others. Among the wounded were three Europeans."

This outrageous attack by the American air force was carried out in the district between Dongha and Quantri, northern Anname Province.

On February 5, the enemy air force also raided Luang Prabang and Vientiens for two hours.

Miners, Stevedores Strike

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Six thousand miners at the Castle Ford coal mines in Yorkshire went on a strike on February 5 demanding increased wages, according to London dispatches.

The longshoremen at the port of Grimsbay, south of Hull, have also walked out of their jobs. The arbitration efforts of the representatives of the shipbuilding union seem to be of no avail for the strike is still continuing.

Well-Laid Plans of British Are Smashed By Nippon Offensive on Burmese Front

Japan's Reserve Power Well Evident; Additional War Defeats Await Foe

By Domei Military Commentator

The Japanese Forces in Burma, which unleashed new operations on February 4 against the enemy in the Buthidaung sector to forestall the latter's much-vaunted counter-offensive, are continuing their advance through the jungles and the rugged Mayu Mountain areas.

In close cooperation with these Japanese Forces, the Indian National Army is now advancing toward its long-cherished goal of "Onward to Delhi," with firm determination to achieve its objective however great the obstacles may be.

In every sense, the present campaign bears great significance as bringing about an important turn in the present phase of the War of Greater East Asia. However, the following points should be particularly stressed: firstly, the present campaign was started by our side to forestall the enemy designs and hence, the initiative lies with us. Although Japan is now waging a fierce war in the Pacific to counterblast America's terrific onslaught, she has demonstrated that she possesses ample reserve force capable of taking the initiative against the enemy anywhere and at any time her strategy demands.

Crafty Britain, hitherto, had been scheming to pit Japan against the United States in the Pacific in the hope that she would be able to gradually launch a counter-offensive in Southeastern Asia after the war situation in the Western Pacific had turned favorable to the anti-Axis. Believing that the recent war situation in the Pacific afforded an excellent opportunity for the Anglo-American force to start joint action shortly, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten had been hastening preparations along the Indo-Burmese front with the design to carry out a general offensive against Japan with a pincer movement.

Enemy Scheme Checked

This scheme, however, has been seriously upset by our present forestalling operation.

Mountbatten's principal objective is either to recapture or destroy our southern regions which form the mainstay of our fighting strength. Japan's present forestalling campaign, therefore, has nipped the enemy's scheme in the bud and has ensured the safety of our richly endowed southern regions.

Secondly, the enemy's scheme is to reopen the Burma route leading to Chungking-controlled territory which is one of the most important factors for the enemy's counter-offensive move against Burma which will also most likely be frustrated in the course of this new Japanese campaign. The reopening of this artery into Chungking-controlled China is most eagerly desired by the United States in order to strengthen the Chungking regime to form the continental "second front" by utilizing the Chungking army and to strengthen the American air force in China for the purpose of air-raiding Japan which will serve to check Japan on the Pacific front. To this end, the United States has gained control of the Chungking army by placing American officers as commanders of three divisions of the army as well as supplying American-type war equipment.

Lately, United States is further reported to be negotiating with Chiang Kai-shek for the transfer of the command of the Chungking army in Yunnan Province to the United States. The United States, here again, in her design to avoid attrition of her manpower at the expense of others is scheming to make the Chungking army bear the brunt of the battle against the Japanese Forces by necessity to receive Anglo-American supplies through this northern Burma route, Chiang Kai-

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

FREEDOM FOR INDIA NOW NEAR AT HAND

Azad Hind Paper Hails Start of Bose's March; 'Zero Hour Has Struck'

Special

SHONAN, February 8.—Writing under the caption "Battle Begins," the Azad Hind, a local Indian daily, declared that the big news of the beginning of the great campaign on the Indo-Burma frontier came through yesterday with the launching of the general offensive by the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army on the Arakan Front.

Referring to the series of devastating raids carried out by the Japanese Air Force on Anglo-American military objectives, as a prelude to the above campaign, the paper said, "The authorities at New Delhi most reluctantly admitted the raid on Orissa, but so far they have been keeping mum on the havoc which the Japanese Wild Eagles wrought on military installations at Pithapuram and Chatrapur."

"The reason for this silence is pretty obvious," the paper said, adding, "The British do not want the Indians to know anything about the tremendous striking power of the Japanese Air Arm."

The Azad Hind admitted that the increasing crescendo of the raids on India may mean some hardships to the Indians in India, but added, "let us not forget that the Anglo-Americans alone are answerable for that. If they were not making use of India as their base of operations against Japan and her allies in East Asia, India today would be freed from the horrors of war. The only thing our countrymen can do now in face of the coming intensity of Japanese air raids is to keep themselves away from military objectives."

Declaring that the Japanese bombers are the pioneers of the liberation forces of Subhas Chandra Bose, the

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

Turk Quake Victims Soar

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—Dead bodies totaling 4,700 have been found in the earthquake-stricken areas in northwestern Anatolia, declared Turkish Home Minister Dr. Hilmi Ural today after making an inspection tour of the relief administration being carried out in the districts, according to an Istanbul dispatch.

CHINA REDS COMMIT FURTHER ATROCITIES

Destroy Chinese Houses In Path of Advancing National Gov't. Troops

Special

TAIYUAN, February 8.—Threatened by the Shansi Corps of the National Government Army, which have been advancing toward Penlungchen in a drive begun last summer, the Sino-Communist troops, through scorched-earth tactics, have completely destroyed all the Chinese dwellings within five miles of Penlungchen, according to villagers escaping from the district.

It is understood that the Chinese Reds had forced the inhabitants of villages to evacuate into the hinterlands to prevent them from collaborating with the Shansi Corps.

This forced evacuation has resulted in neglected crops on farmlands, causing many deaths from starvation, but the Chinese Reds, disregarding former promises have refused to aid the distressed people, it was said.

In order to intimidate the people, the Sino-Communists massacred over 500 leading citizens in the locality after accusing them of being members of the corps affiliated with the Japanese Forces, or of being members of the Hsinmin Society.

It was also revealed that the forcing of more than 3,800 native inhabitants to do hard labor was one of the atrocious acts perpetrated by the Chinese Reds, which included murder of innocent women and children and the confiscation of property.

To help the oppressed people and to frustrate the plots and propaganda of the Sino-Communists, the

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Thai Vice-Premier Named

Special

BANGKOK, February 8.—Colonel Chuang Chawengsak Songkhram, Thai Minister of Public Health, was appointed as Deputy Prime Minister to be stationed at Pechabun as the first step in the decentralization program of the Government organs, it was officially announced by the Thai Government yesterday evening.

It is understood that the Government expects to appoint other Deputy Prime Ministers for several regions where the Government offices will be decentralized.

3-WAY NIPPON PUSH FORCING BURMA FOE INTO PERILOUS TRAP

Enemy Said Retreating Before Imperial Forces From Buthidaung Area

Domei

BURMA FRONT, February 8.—With Japanese Forces in relentless offensive from three directions, the British-Indian forces on the Mayu range, situated between the Mayu and Naaf Rivers, are gradually being isolated.

It was disclosed that up to sundown on February 6, one Japanese Unit operating in Ngakuedauk had put to route westward enemy troops in that sector and are now hotly pursuing them.

Meanwhile, numerous remaining enemy troops at Letwadet, situated about 10 kilometers northwest of Buthidaung, and on the heights west of Letwadet are also retreating by way of the highway leading west of Ngakuedauk.

These enemy troops including those retreating from Buthikaung toward Maungdaw are being caught up and attacked by Japanese Units.

Night Air Raid Launched

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BURMA FRONT BASE, February 8.—Imperial Army Air Units that have gained control of the air in the new battlefield in the southern Burma-India frontier area, again bombed the enemy ground positions, camping places, artillery, transportation and mechanized units in the Arakan sector on the night of February 5, following a daylight attack on the same day. As the bombing raid was made in cooperation with land units, the enemy was thrown into utter confusion.

The moon was shining brightly that night, and the first line troops of the enemy could be seen retreating westward. The enemy in the Buthidaung area was steadily retreating toward Maungdaw by the road that runs across the Mayu Mountain from the east to the west.

Lines of motor cars with brilliantly lit headlights were speeding westward. The enemy anti-aircraft batteries were silent, and no enemy fighter planes came up to intercept us. The enemy positions were illuminated by the numerous fires caused by our bombing.

British Admit Loss

By Arrangement with the Asahi

LISBON, February 8.—The Japanese Army's forestalling operation in the Burma-India border area has caused a considerable shock to the British. According to a dispatch from New Dehli received here today, the troops under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten have recognized the opening of the offensive by Japanese Units, and announced that the Japanese Forces have occupied a section of the Arakan district. Fearing that the participation of the Indian National Army in the present operation might affect the Indian public, authorities are attempting to conceal this fact from them.

Chiang Remnants Hit

Domei

RANGOON, February 8.—The Chungking forces, last October, were put to rout after receiving annihilating blows in the Nukiang campaign launched by the Japanese Forces, with the remnant units of these enemy forces having been discovered in the Pingchia district in the Burma-Chinese frontier area on January 6, our troops started mopping-up activities. On February 2, the operation was completed, with the following results:

Enemy bodies found, 109; prisoners taken, five. Our casualties, one dead and one slightly wounded.

Interest in Soviet Union Is Growing in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The war situation on the Eastern Front has focussed the attention of the people in Chungking on the Soviet Union and a rage for the study of matters pertaining to the Soviets has swept the populace, according to a report received here.

The Chinese translation of Tolstoi's "War and Peace" is enjoying a brisk sale in the bookstores, the dispatch said.

It is also understood that the novel "Gone with the Wind," by the American authoress Margaret Mitchell, is attracting the attention of the intelligentsia in Chungking.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS JOIN NETAJI'S ARMY

Many Enlist in Malai Training Center to Fight for Motherland

Special

KUALA LUMPUR, February 7.—Scores of eager Indian youths from all stations of life have already enlisted at the recruiting office here in response to the announcement that fresh batch of volunteers are required for the Free India Army training center.

Judging from the number of those registered since yesterday, the required quota is expected to be filled within the next few days.

All applicants expressed their determination to make the supreme sacrifice if need be for the cause of their country's freedom. K. S. Maniam, 20-year-old goldsmith's assistant, proudly declared that although he is the only son of his widowed mother, his mother had given him permission to join the army considering India's freedom is greater in importance than her own welfare.

Kehar Singh, whose family is in India said that he is longing for the day to march victoriously into India with the Indian National Army and meet his people in a free country.

A. Kamachi, grocer's assistant, dramatically declared: "India calls and I must go for her rescue. I am fully conscious of the great sacrifices I may have to make but if I die in the struggle, I shall be content with the knowledge that I have done my bit for my Motherland."

All the selected recruits will enter the training center on February 15.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

way, just one year after the Arakan tragedy.

In the interval the enemy has established a Southeastern Asia command in preparation for a counter-offensive. It appears that lately the Anglo-American war leaders have regained some sort of self-confidence, but they have begun to conduct agitations on the border, perhaps in order to make a preliminary test of the general counter-offensive strategy. At any rate, the Japanese sledge hammer is now descending on their heads. The Imperial Headquarters communique reporting that the campaign is progressing smoothly makes us visualize the terrific advance of the Japanese upon enemy positions.

We do not know, of course, what is the exact objective of the present campaign. In the light of the fact that the Indian National Army is now advancing on Chittagong in co-operation with the Japanese, we may surmise that the objective of the campaign lies pretty deep within India. If so, there is a possibility of the present campaign developing into a military action of tremendous scale for the liberation of India, the foundation and focal point of the British Empire. Thus, the Indian National Army commanded by Subhas Chandra Bose has entered into a real war for the first time, opening a special page in the history of India.

What, then, of the enemy camp now pitted against crack units of the Imperial Army and an Indian National Army burning with the patriotic fervor of liberating its mother country? The British, fearing as they do to shed their own blood, will no doubt push onto the first line soldiers of other races. Thus, the sepoys still faithful to their British masters, Africans and unthinking Chungking troops will no doubt form the mainstay of the enemy forces. And who are to command these diverse and polyglot elements? Not the British but more likely the Americans. Recent reports indicate that India is now rather under a joint management of Britain and the United States. This is partly due to the British desire to borrow the strength of others as much as possible in this war but it also shows the astonishing advance made by American influence in India. Especially in eastern India, the Americans have already placed all military, transit and communication facilities under their control. Thus in India, too, the Japanese will be pitted against the Americans first and then the British. The miscellaneous troops that the Americans will command will be qualitatively poor but in that they will be quite numerous we must not underestimate their strength.

But fully neutralizing and counterbalancing these advantages on the enemy side are the conditions in India and the state of Indian psychology. The administrative failure of the British and the patriotic ideas with which Mr. Bose has inspired the Indian people are making India a precarious base for the British. Once the National Army is across the border and marching on like angels of retribution, the Indians in all parts of the country are likely to rise in arms against their centuries-old oppressor. While the British are racking their brains to find a way out of the impasse, India is now moving toward her great destiny at a terrific tempo.

Prime Minister Churchill in order to divert the public attention to something remote has said that "there is cause for worry in regard to the British population, which 50 years hence will be seriously small." Let us remind him that the outlook is all gloom for Britain, not 50 years but only five months hence. Let us remind him that the independence movement in India will undergo a major change once the Indian National Army is across the border. For the independence movement will fuse with that from without and a great metabolism in the personnel of the movement will take place. In brief, India will enter into a period of colossal revolution.

Interesting People

All Work in Same Company

From the grandfather down to the grandchildren, and not one grown-up member idle, the family of Mikichi Sato is contributing more than its share on the nation's production front. What makes the story all the more interesting is that every working member of this unique family is in the employment of the same company, according to what is reported in the Asahi Shimbun.

Kanichi Sato, 64 years old, is a dormitory supervisor at one of the dormitories of Nippon Chemical Company. He is the pivot and the guiding spirit of the whole family.

The second son, Yoshitaka, 45 years of age, fills the job as a gate keeper. Yoshitaka's eldest daughter is an assembly hand and the second daughter attends to the company store. Kanichi's third son is a latheman, the third daughter a dormitory matron, and fourth daughter an assembly hand. So on down the line, the whole family of 12 workers, six men (including a son-in-law) and six women, are stationed at their respective tasks in the factory.

Kanichi's wife and also his aged mother, although not directly taking part in the front line of the industrial warfare, have voluntarily taken on themselves the work of mending clothes, cooking and other odd jobs around the dormitory.

Yoshitaka's eldest son, 27, was also an employe of the Nippon Chemical Company, but answering the nation's call to colors he met a gallant death in the south last August.

Commended by President

Every member of the family an exemplary model of non-absent worker, the Sato family received high words of commendation from the president of the company a year before last.

Kanichi and his wife fill the role of a kindly and solicitous parents to the girls housed in the dormitory under their care. With their third daughter, Midori, the dormitory matron, the old couple sees to it that every possible attention is paid to the welfare of the girls. In fact, so warm and family-like is the atmosphere permeating the whole dormitory that the company places full confidence in Kanichi and his wife. Then, too, Kanichi's dormitory shows the best record of attendance at work.

Once every month, the old and young of the Sato family numbering 29 in all, gather for the family council at the dormitory. Kanichi presides as the chairman. After obeisance to the family shrine, the session of the family council begins. As would be naturally expected, sometimes one or two members have some dissatisfaction to voice—how they would like to take a day or two off once in a great while.

The family patriarch, Kanichi, listens quietly. He does not indulge in length sermons, but his few, forceful words are "Let's stand by our job faithfully until victory is ours." The family slogans are "Dont be absent from work" and "Make the products with all your might."

Heartened by Kanichi's unyielding spirit of firm adherence to his work, the discontented forget their grumblings and attack their jobs the next day with the ferocious vigor of a soldier hurling himself at an enemy position.

Transvaal Province Hit by Big Flood; Over 500 Homeless

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The province of Transvaal in the Union of South Africa was flooded when the Vaal River overflooded its banks, it is reported from Johannesburg. In Standerton, situated 160 kilometers southeast of Johannesburg, over 500 persons have been made homeless.

Freedom for India Now Near at Hand

(Continued From Page 1)

paper concluded, saying, "India's independence is now near at hand. The formidable Indian National Army has already commenced its historic march and is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Forces. The zero hour has struck—British imperialism in India is bound to collapse."

Ready for Occasion

Special

HONGKONG, February 8.—Expressing his jubilation over the operations launched by the Indian National Army in concert with the Japanese Forces, Dr. P. R. Naidu, head of the Hongkong Chapter of the Indian Independence League, today declared that the Azad Hind Army is now advancing toward its ultimate goal.

Carrying out intensive military training, the volunteers of the Indian National Army here have developed and prepared themselves for this momentous occasion, he said.

Continuing, he declared that a number of Indian youths, burning with enthusiasm to serve their motherland, arrived here recently from a certain region to join and receive training.

Even from Hongkong, Dr. Naidu said, Indian soldiers will be continuously sent out on the march to New Delhi until the enemy is crushed and driven out of India.

Colombia Chief May Quit

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia who signed the anti-Axis alliance treaty at Washington on January 17, revealed his intention to resign in his personal letter written to Foreign Minister Carlos Lozano upon his recent return home, according to an Associated Press report from Bogota.

PLANE NAMING CEREMONY HELD BY SHONAN CHINESE

Domei

SHONAN, February 8.—In the presence of officials of the Overseas Chinese Association and representatives of the Racial Association as well as approximately 300 school children, ceremonies were conducted for naming the warplane which was constructed through the donations made by overseas Chinese here.

It is recalled that the donation movement was started in August of last year and upon reaching ¥100,000 it was handed over to the local Japanese authorities.

After fitting rites were held at the Shonan Shrine where the warplane was christened, "Shonan Overseas Chinese Plane," addresses were delivered by the proxy of the Japanese War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Mayor Kanichi Naito of Shonan City.

Prior to the actual flight, Sergeant-Major Takahashi received floral wreaths from two Chinese girls.

China Reds Commit Further Atrocities

(Continued From Page 1)

Shansi Corps have organized civilian enlightenment corps.

In action against the Chinese Reds, the Shansi Corps, in cooperation with the Japanese Forces, during the month of January accounted for 139 enemy dead and captured 58 prisoners.

As war trophies they took three light machine guns, 62 rifles and large quantities of other war equipment.

Chinese Reds Smashed

Domei

TIENTSIN, February 8.—Imperial Japanese Forces operating in Hopei district achieved big results in mopping-up Chinese Communist bandits. They obtained the following results during January:

Number of battles fought, nine; enemy strength encountered, 14,360; enemy bodies abandoned, 120; prisoners taken, 74; surrendered, 21; enemy military installations destroyed, one arsenal, one storehouse, seven underground shelters; trophies taken, 70 rifles, 217 rifle bullets and 21 hand-grenades.

P.I. Foreign Minister Feted on 54th Birthday

Special

MANILA, February 8.—Although busy at work guiding the international relations of independent Philippines, Claro M. Recto, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was the recipient of congratulations from his friends and well-wishers on the occasion of his 54th birthday today.

Throughout the morning, Minister Recto was hard at work tackling the numerous affairs in his office before joining a luncheon meeting of the Cabinet held in his honor at the Malacanan Palace with President Jose P. Laurel, who presided at the function.

Declaring that this is his first birthday in the Republic of the Philippines under their own flag, Minister Recto stated: "This is just as if I am reborn and celebrating my first real birthday. I am looking forward to my future birthdays together with our independent Republic."

TODT PRIZES AWARDED TO REICH INVENTORS

8 Scientists Honored For Contributions In Armament Industry

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—The Fuehrer created the Dr. Fritz Todt Prize for special merits in the invention of arms, ammunition and military equipment. This prize will be awarded in the form of a gold, silver and steel needle together with a document and a sum of money.

Reich Munitions Minister Dr. Albert Speer, speaking on the occasion of the handing over of the newly created Dr. Fritz Todt Prize for the first time in a Berlin armament plant, stated that despite all terror attacks and other difficulties it had been possible, thanks to the excellent achievements of the German workers, to maintain the high standard of the German armament industry and to make full use of the German production capacity.

He pointed out that many improvements in the sphere of the German armament production were due to valuable proposals, received from the soldiers at the front, who had followed the Fuehrer's appeal to send in proposals for the improvement of arms and equipment. Later on, the Minister added, German civilians had also been given the opportunity of making useful suggestions.

In recognition of all these merits, Minister Speer continued, the Fuehrer had created the Dr. Fritz Todt Prize. Three classes of this will be awarded; namely, a gold needle together with 50,000 marks; a silver needle with 10,000 marks; and a steel needle with 2,000 marks.

The following German inventors thus far had been awarded the prize of the first class: August Coenders of Crefeld, Dr. Karl Daeves of Cologne, Dr. Walter Eichholz of Luedenscheid (Westphalia), Major-General Dr. Uto Gallwitz von Richerbach, Dr. Georg Muellner of Tangermuende, Professor Dr. Karl Kuepfmueller of Nurembreg, Dr. Franz Poelzguter of Holzheim, and Dr. Ernst Ruska of Heidelberg.

Izawa, Yamada to Give Talks on Racial Issue

A series of lectures on racial researches will be delivered under the auspices of the Racial Research Institute and the Association for the Study of Races sponsored by the Education, Foreign and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries and the Tokyo Metropolis.

This will be the fourth of the series of lectures during the first term, which extends over a period of six months, with a series of seven lectures to be given each month.

Lectures for this month will be on Slav, Anglo-Saxon, German, Jewish, Latin and Balkan races.

The lecture period for the month will commence on February 16 and last till February 26. They will be held at the Taimei National School near Sukiyabashi.

Among those scheduled to lecture for this month will include Minoru Izawa, of the Board of Information, and Yoshitaro Yamada, head of the Investigation Department of the Foreign Office.

Yanks Bomb Frankfort

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—A formation of American heavy bombers, protected by Thunderbolt fighter planes, bombed Frankfort today, according to London dispatches.

U.S. Women Working In Government Posts Getting Crazier Daily

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—American women and girls are getting crazier every day, reports an English news correspondent from New York, whose report is published by the Nya Dagligt Allehanda. This applies in particular to women and girls who are employed in the Government offices in Washington. In a single State department, 30 cases of persecution mania, depression, or mental derangement were observed recently. For the time being nerve specialists are still faced with a riddle. Various explanations are being advanced, as, for instance, that the exerting work and nervous tension during the war resulted in hysteria, or that the women lacked male company because today in Washington, D.C. there is only one man to every 10 women. American nerve specialists have now approached their British colleagues to learn whether similar experiences have been made in England.

New Burma Offensive Smash Enemy Plans

(Continued From Page 1)

shek is apparently endorsing the United States proposal as shown by his sign of turning to a counter-offensive by allowing the Chungking army in Yunnan to be commanded by American officers who are to act in concert with the British army in India once the Burma counter-offensive is launched.

Accordingly, since the beginning of this year, the Chungking army in Yunnan Province and in the Hukaung sector attempted a general advance in order to secure footholds for the coming counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces.

More Failures Seen

This scheme of the enemy, however, will only be frustrated by the present Japanese advance in the Indo-Burmese border. It is out of question, moreover, for the Chungking army to carry out its operations without the British and United States aid. Under these circumstances, the proposed scheme to relieve Chungking's present plight and the United States desire to strengthen the continental second front against Japan by reopening the northern Burma route cannot but end in failure.

Thirdly, the most noteworthy feature of the present campaign is the participation of the Indian National Army and the newly-born Burmese National Army in close concert with the Japanese Forces. True to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's pledge of January 21 before the Japanese Diet that Japan will assist Subhas Chandra Bose with all her might so that the Indians may gain their national independence, the Indian National Army under Chandra Bose has now launched its march toward Delhi with the support of the Japanese Forces for the attainment of its long-cherished emancipation of India. It is clear as light that the Indian people who have been waiting for the arrival of their savior ever since the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India under Chandra Bose will extend hearty welcome to the Indian National Army. The Burmese National Army which is burning with gratitude for the liberation from the British yoke with Japan's assistance is also heartily cooperating in the destruction of the common enemies. Thus, the Japanese, Burmese and Indian armies united as one are now steadily tightening their cordon around Mountbatten's forces. The battle now raging in the Mayu mountains is indeed the true figure of the War of Greater East Asia.

NIPPON BUSINESS SETUP SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

Banks, Corporations Here Register Profit Increase

In the second half of 1943, the important Japanese banking concerns and corporations showed generally excellent business results, with their average profit reaching 11.59 per cent, showing an increase of 0.12 per cent when compared with the figure for the first half of the same year, according to the interim report made public by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Of the total of 984 firms making semi-annual account settlements, 935 firms showed a profit that totaled ¥856,966,000, while 49 firms showed a loss amounting to ¥11,444,000. Thus, the total net profit registered by the 984 firms reached ¥845,522,000. The total amount of investments reached ¥14,805,614,000, and the total profit was 11.59 per cent on these investments.

Mentioned in the order of profit rate, the banking business comes first, followed by commercial, manufacturing, transportation, and communications enterprises, control companies, mining concerns and others in the order given. Commercial firms showed a decline of 0.67 per cent in profit, while agricultural, forestry, fishery, electric and gas enterprises also showed a decline in profit.

Transportation enterprises showed the highest increase rate in profit with 1.12 per cent, followed by banking, 0.21 per cent; mining, 0.19 per cent; control companies, 0.14 per cent; miscellaneous enterprises, 0.12 per cent, and manufacturing enterprises, 0.10 per cent.

China Sets Up Organ To Boost Farm Output

Special

NANKING, February 8.—The National Government of China today at the 197th session of the Executive Yuan approved the bill for organizing a committee to boost agricultural production.

The measure, which was drafted jointly by the Ministries of Foodstuffs and Industry, is designed to establish an organ for fostering agricultural production with the view of bolstering the fighting strength as well as stabilizing the livelihood of the people—two measures which the National Government is now laying particular stress.

With the stablishment of this pivotal organ for expanding the agricultural output under unified control, the Government's present movement for increasing production is expecetd to make further phenomenal strides.

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Finland Undaunted By Pressure of U.S., Helsinki Bombings

(Continued From Page 1)

Finnish capital on the night of February 6 which have finally reached this city today disclosed that the devastating raid lasted approximately four hours and was carried out by 150 to 180 Soviet bombers. Thirty-eight civilians were killed and 232 wounded, it reported. The evacuation of women and children has already been commenced and it is reported that the fires caused by the raid was still raging unabated yesterday.

Citizens Being Evacuated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The Finnish Air Defense Headquarters today ordered the evacuation of the citizens of Helsinki, it is reported from the Finnish capital.

The order called for the immediate evacuation of all women and children, the aged, and especially those under 16 and those over 60. The Headquarters has offered special transportation facilities for the evacuees and at the same time ordered the closing down of elementary schools, middle schools and colleges, it is reported.

Izvestia Issues Threat

Domei

MOSCOW, February 8.—In connection with the Soviet raid on Helsinki, the Soviet paper Izvestia issued an ominous warning to the Finnish people in today's editorial.

The Finnish plans to invade the Soviet and her dreams of establishing a greater Finland had been completely blasted, it writes. The time for reprisal has arrived and the raid of February 6 on Helsinki is merely a prelude to what is to come, it added.

Soviet Agents Unpopular

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—Referring to the Soviet agitation in North Africa which has become particularly conspicuous during the last few weeks, the Wilhelmstrasse stated that, according to information received, the Soviet pressure in North Africa has already resulted in a number of clashes between the local authorities and the Soviet agents.

It disclosed the fact, is significant that the local authorities always got the worst of it.

"The continual changes in the administration staffs are due to these Soviet activities and the uneasiness among the Anglo-American and French authorities is quite understandable in view of this development," the Wilhelmstrasse declared.

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Envoy Wang Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, February 8.—Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, who had been visiting Hsinking, left here today at 4 p.m. by the express train, Hikari, to return to his post in the Japanese capital.

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